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PRICE TWO CENTS

PLANS FOR THIRD FRUIT SHOW ARE UNDER WAY

J. Lewis Ellsworth Gives Details of Exhibition to Be Held in November and Announces Premiums to Be Awarded Best Exhibits

Fully \$3000 in premiums, with the probable addition of governor and state cups, are to be offered to exhibitors from all over New England at the third bi-annual New England fruit exhibition to be held in Horticultural hall for four days beginning Nov. 12, it is announced today by J. Lewis Ellsworth, retiring secretary of the state board of agriculture and president of the fruit show.

A meeting of the officers just elected will be held in Worcester in March at the time of the meeting of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association there, to complete the premium list. Bills are now before the Connecticut and Rhode Island Legislatures asking for appropriations for the exhibits of those states at the exhibition.

Mr. Ellsworth said that he believes the fruit exhibition this year will surpass either of the two previous ones held. The greater interest awakened from the previous exhibits has tended to bring out much better fruit he says.

One of the features of the meeting at the State House Wednesday was the report of the treasurer of the Fruit Show, which showed a balance on hand of \$505. This condition is so different from the previous year that Mr. Ellsworth remarked: "We didn't have money enough to buy a postage stamp at that time."

It is expected that the premiums will be offered along the same lines as those of the second exhibit, to include several cups donated by the governors of some of the states in New England, spraying outfits, sets of trees, pruning tools and cash for prize barrels of apples.

The usual sweepstakes prizes, fruit, package and packing to be considered in judging; best barrels and boxes as packed for market, single plate and plate collections prizes will be awarded graduated prizes in money.

Miscellaneous special prizes for the best exhibit of spraying apparatus, harvesting apparatus, packing apparatus, including boxes, barrels, tables, presses, corrugated heads, wrapping paper and stencils; pruning tools and photographs of orchard work, and for home-made apple products, such as apple butter, jelly and canned fruit, will probably be included.

Grange prizes and awards from the New Hampshire and Massachusetts state agricultural colleges to the student or former student winning the largest valuation of premiums are expected to be made up. Although apples hold the principal attention of the exhibit, there are also a rule prizes for exhibits of pears, plums, peaches, quinces, grapes and cranberries.

Wilfrid Wheeler of Concord, Mass., the

BAY STATE VOTE REACHES CAPITAL

WASHINGTON—George M. Harlow, secretary to Governor Foss, delivered the electoral vote of Massachusetts to the president pro tem of the state today.

The Governor's secretary is making arrangements for the stay of Governor Foss and his staff during the inauguration. He says that Massachusetts will be represented by some 2000 troops.

Timothy W. Kelley, chairman of the council of city employees, told the committee that he thought there should be a referendum on the overtime feature of the bill.

Senate Chairman Hobbs stated that the Legislature has never attempted to fix the pay of employees or laborers in any city.

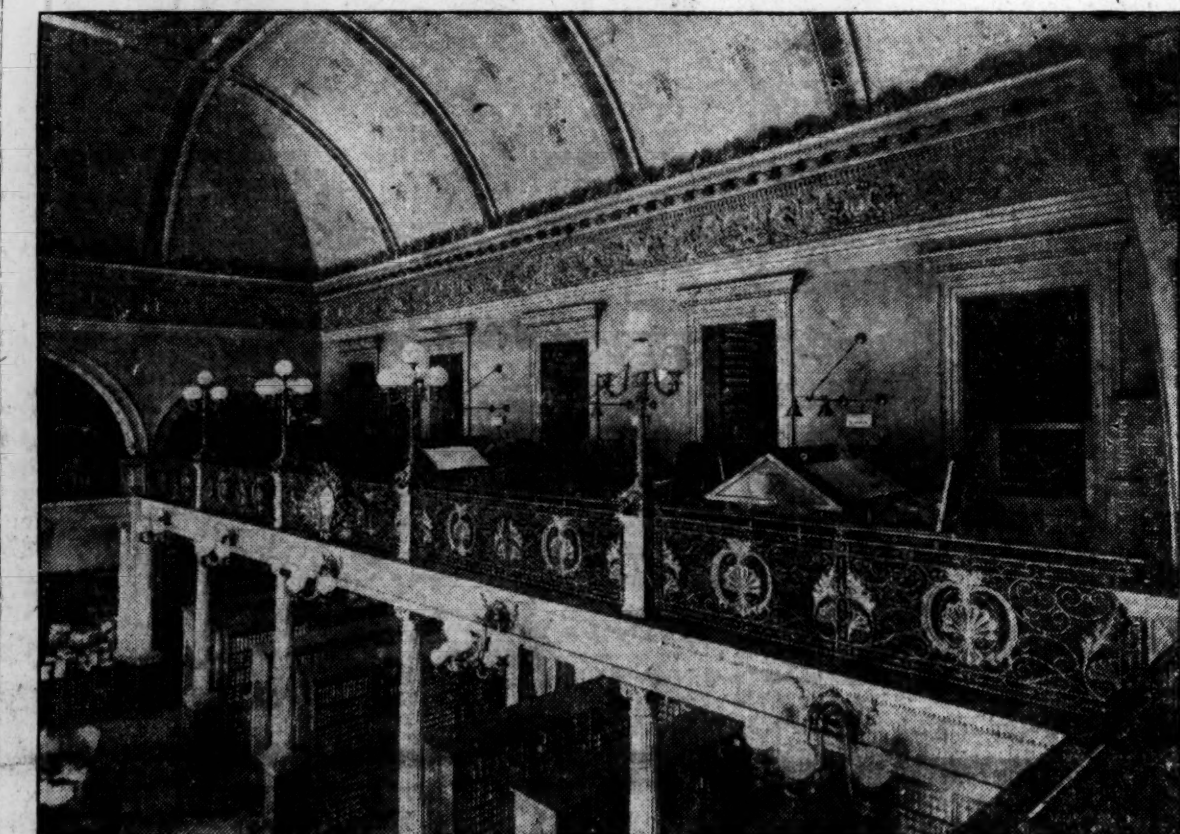
Chairman John A. Sullivan of the Boston finance commission opposed reference to the next General Court of this bill; he would prefer, he said, its complete annihilation now. The committee voted reference to the next General Court at the request of the petitioner.

On the bill for a boy's camp in Franklin park the petitioner was voted leave to withdraw.

new secretary of the state board of agriculture, who takes office on July 1, was elected secretary of the fruit show Wednesday. Other officers elected were: William P. Rich of Boston, vice-president; assistant secretary, Howard M. Brown of Marlboro, secretary of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association; treasurer, A. Warren Patch of Boston, and assistant treasurer, George F. Spalding of Boston.

State vice-presidents elected were: Homer S. Chase of Auburn, Me.; Charles W. Barker of Exeter, N. H.; G. W. Perry of South Hero, Vt.; F. C. Sears of Amherst, Mass.; R. M. Bowen of Providence, R. I., and C. L. Gold of West Cornwall, Conn.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LIBRARY READING ROOM



Arrangement and equipment interest New England commission workers who are meeting today at the State House

LIBRARY CLUB PROTESTS ON PARCEL POST LACK

Resolutions protesting against the lack of provisions in the parcel post regulations for the transportation of books and educational matter at low rates were adopted at the annual meeting of the New England Club of Library Commission Workers held today at the State House, and the motion accepted that such resolutions be sent to the proper authorities in Washington, including the postmaster-general, and the senators of the various states represented at the meeting.

The protest was made on the ground that the service that libraries might render rural communities is seriously handicapped by the present high rates for mailing books, and that the welfare of the people demands that they should be able to have opportunities for good reading at as reasonable rates as they can secure the transportation of eatables and material commodities.

Reports from New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts showed encouraging progress made in the service rendered the states by the library commissions and a greater interest on the part of the legislatures in granting adequate library appropriations.

One of the announcements was that Connecticut is to have a "library day" Jan. 31, at which time the schools throughout the state will hold exercises,

NORTH STATION TO BACK BAY DIRECT

Establishment Saturday of a through car service by the Boston Elevated Railway Company between the North station and the Back Bay by running three lines that now terminate at Park street subway station through the subway to the North station, was announced today. This change is in accordance with a demand for service between the North station, Copley square, Symphony hall and other Back Bay points without the necessity of changing cars at Park street subway station.

The lines to be extended from Park street to the North station are Milton, Cross-town, Back Bay line; Allston, Brookline Village and Longwood avenue line, and the Allston, Brookline Village and Huntington avenue line.

The new service will provide about 15 cars an hour from the North station through the Back Bay district.

ACTION BY POWERS IN TURKISH CRISIS IS CALLED IMPERATIVE

Ambassadors in London May Convene to Decide Upon Plan of Intervention to Prevent New Possibilities

NAZIM PASHA SHOT

(By the United Press)
LONDON—The ambassadors in London of the great powers were summoned to the foreign office today by Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs, following the successful revolution in Constantinople. He told them that

(Continued on page seven, column five)

PLAN TO ABOLISH POLL TAXES SHOWN AS LOSS TO BOSTON

Chairman of Finance Commission Opposes Bills at Hearing and Says Plan Would Deprive City of \$100,000

REASONS ARE GIVEN

Mr. Sullivan Declares Belief No Legal Action Will Follow Is Cause of Refusal of Some Citizens to Pay Sum

John A. Sullivan, chairman of the finance commission, appeared before the legislative committee on taxation today to oppose several bills to abolish poll taxes. Chairman Sullivan said that the abatement of poll taxes in the city of Boston would result in a loss to the city of \$100,000.

Asked if he had considered the advisability of having poll taxes collected by policemen Chairman Sullivan answered in the negative. He said such procedure might be more effective than the present method. He said the chief difficulty in collecting poll taxes was that many taxpayers believe no legal procedure will be taken against them if their tax is not paid.

Mr. Sullivan said that every man ought to be perfectly willing to pay a poll tax at least for the benefits he receives at the hands of the community in which he lives.

Those who favored the bills were asked by the committee what their object was. In reply it was said that the poll tax worked an unnecessary hardship on many citizens.

It was pointed out by Representative Kinney, House chairman of the committee, that amendments made when the laws were revised in 1902 and in 1909 provide a way for abating poll taxes when it seems to work a hardship on the taxpayer. As the law now stands, he said, the assessor may, on notice from the tax collector that the taxpayer is not financially able to make the payment, abate the tax.

In reply to an inquiry as to whether this would disfranchise the voter Representative Kinney answered in the negative.

The first bill taken up was on the petition of Representative Isaac Gordon of Boston to repeal the poll tax law so far as it relates to the city of Boston, providing the act be accepted by the mayor and city council.

Representative Gordon pointed out that between 1900 and 1905 the average poll tax collected annually was \$102,455. The average cost to the city for collecting was \$115,000, or a net loss to the city of about \$13,000 each year. In 1906 and 1907 the city made a special effort, and despite this the net results show a loss to the city of \$17,365.

Representative Gordon attacked the underlying principles of the poll tax. He said that real and personal property owners should bear the burden of taxation and that the average wage-earner pays his taxes in his rent and the purchase of necessities. He questioned also the constitutionality of the measure, and requested the committee to frame an order directing the justices of the supreme court to pass on its constitutionality.

Representative William J. Sullivan of Boston spoke for his bill for the statewide repeal of the poll tax.

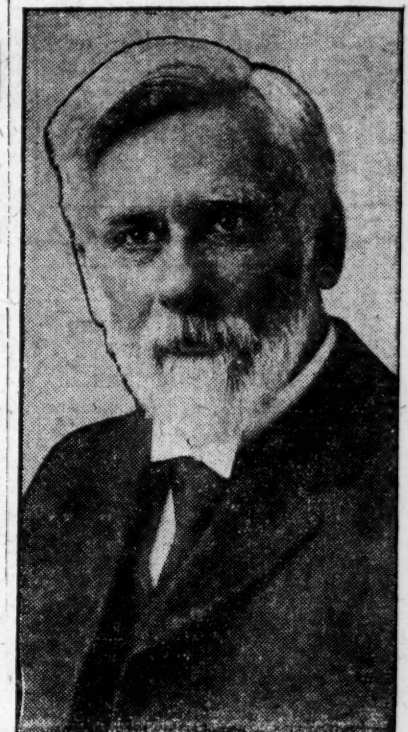
MINNESOTA EXPERT TALKS ON DRAMA FOR POWERS STUDENTS

Truth and beauty are essential to successful drama and the American drama of the present day can be improved by the further utilization of these elements, according to Dr. Richard Burton, head of the English department of the University of Minnesota and a member of the American League of Drama, who talked on "The Modern Drama" before a large number of students of the Powers school this noon in the New Century building at 177 Huntington avenue.

Dr. Burton, who wrote the drama, "The Rainab," a poetic production from Bible history and played in Chicago and the middle West by Donald Robertson, also said that there was a steady advance in the American drama as proved by the fact that some of the greatest writers of the day are dramatists, that most of the important magazines are devoting several of their principal pages to its development to which end philanthropic men are also devoting time, money and energy.

Dr. Burton went on to say that we must take "culture and conscience" with us when we go to the theater, making it our duty to find out beforehand about what we wish to see so as to be sure that our influence will be on the side of good acting.

Temporary President Massachusetts College Plans to See Graduates



(Photo by Marceau)
PROF. WILLIAM L. HOOPER

TUFTS ACTING HEAD VISITS ALUMNI CLUBS

MEDFORD, Mass.—William L. Hooper, acting president of Tufts College, is to leave tonight for a week's trip during which he is to visit a number of the Tufts alumni associations in the East. He will be the guest of the following organizations at their annual dinners: Jan. 25, the Tufts College Club of Philadelphia; Jan. 29, the Tufts College Alumni Association of Pittsburgh; Jan. 31, the northern branch of the New York Tufts Alumni Association, Schenectady, N. Y.; Feb. 1, the New York Tufts Alumni Association of New York city.

ST. LOUIS RACQUET PLAYERS TAKE FIRST MATCH IN TOURNAMENT

Dwight F. Davis, donor of the Davis international lawn tennis trophy, and J. J. Ware, both of St. Louis, defeated Joshua Crane of Dedham and Matthew Bartlett of Boston in the first match of the United States amateur doubles racquet tournament at the Tennis and Racquet Club this afternoon. The score was 15-3, 15-10, 15-6, 15-12. The matches are for the best four out of seven games.

The chief feature of the match, which was played before a small but appreciative gallery, was the terrific lefthand service of Mr. Davis. Time and time again his gets were close to the side walls and brought forth applause from the gallery.

Mr. Davis has never before played in the East, and his progress in this tournament is being watched closely by followers of the game, and this afternoon they were not disappointed in his efforts. As a team, the St. Louis pair were well balanced, while the Bostonians were under more or less of a handicap in that Mr. Crane was considerably off his game, and Mr. Bartlett has not been able to get practice enough this season because of business pressure.

The first game went to the visitors very easily, but the Bostonians rallied in the second and made a good showing. For a time it looked as if they would take that game at least, but the westerners drew up and won out.

When the third game was well under way it was evident that there could be only one result to the match. At times the playing of Messrs. Crane and Bartlett was brilliant enough to win the approbation of the most critical, but it was not up to the steady and well balanced efforts of the visitors. The Boston men scored but six points. In the final game there was a hard rally on the part of the home players in an effort to take at least one game of the match and they ran the score up to 12, but two net placements and a miss ended the match in favor of the St. Louis team. G. R. Fearing, Jr., of the Tennis and Racquet Club refereed the match.

The match between Greenshields and Smith of Montreal and Scott and Fearing of Boston was won by the latter by default, the Canadians being unable to come to the city.

OFFICERS AID AT FIRE
Patrolmen Morrissey, Butler and Scollard of Joy street station, assisted members of the five families in the five-story house at 71 Allen street, West End, owned by Meyer Wiseman, to the street, early this morning when fire did \$1000 damage to the first floor.

HERR VON JAGOW TAKES OFFICE
(By the United Press)
BERLIN—Herr von Jagow today assumed his post as secretary for foreign affairs, in succession to Herr von Kiderlin-Waechter.

'THERE IS NO TRUST' SAYS MORGAN FIRM TO MONEY COMMITTEE

H. P. Davison Formally Denies Before Pujo Investigators That There Is Monopoly of Finance or Credit

UNITS ARE LARGER

Witness Declares That There Is No Power That Exercises Control Over Banks That He Knows Of

WASHINGTON—Formal denial that a money trust exists was made today by J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. In a carefully prepared statement H. P. Davison, junior partner of the firm, filed with the Pujo investigating committee a denial and protest on behalf of the firm, against the charges that a "trust" controls money or credit.

"The firm believes," the statement declared, "that there is no such thing, either in form or in fact, as a 'money trust.'"

"We are dealing in larger units today, in every way," said Mr. Davison. "No bank in New York is controlled by another."

"If J. P. Morgan & Co. owned all the stock of every New York bank, would it give you control?" Mr. Undermyer asked.

"We'd be too wise to try it; it would damage the business of all banks," Mr. Davison declared.

"Then there is no power that controls the banks?"

"Not that I know of."

Mr. Davison insisted that mere ownership of a majority of a bank's stock did not necessarily involve its control.

"Prevention of interlocking directorates would set back the country's progress," the banker said.

"This and concentration of banking in New York is a benefit not a menace to the country."

"I suppose the further concentration goes, the better it will be?" Mr. Undermyer proposed.

"It will continue," the financier declared.

"Ought it to continue?"

"It will unless you get a proper banking system."

"Will you help it to continue?"

"We'll do what we can for the benefit of the country."

"Do you think J. P. Morgan & Co. should further increase concentration of money and credit?"

"We have not the power."

"You can buy banks—as many as you please?"

"That wouldn't increase concentration, it would increase only the consolidation."

The witness said minority stockholders should have some voice in corporation management.

Mr. Davison said: "In practice bank officers should not be allowed to borrow from their banks—as a general rule."

James J. Hill, former president of the Great Northern, arrived unexpectedly today to testify before the money trust committee. He was accompanied by his son, Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway. Mr. Hill will probably not be called to the stand until late this afternoon. Louis W. Hill is not scheduled as a witness.

Prepared to end its investigation, the Pujo committee today had several monied men for examination. Attorney Undermyer said he hoped to conclude hearings today, with the exception of taking the testimony next week of William Rockefeller.

Preparation of the committee's report will begin at once. Chairman Pujo hopes to submit a report by Feb. 25. Continuation of the finance inquiry will probably be urged after the extra session of Congress convenes.

H. P. Davison, junior partner of J. P. Morgan & Co. was recalled before the committee today. In nearly four hours' examination yesterday the committee was unable to conclude Mr. Davison's questioning.

Whether in Mr. Davison's opinion, a money trust really exists, was the proposed line of investigation today. Mr. Davison is already on record as opposing federal or state regulation of stock exchanges and clearing houses. He declared himself emphatically in favor of regulating combinations of capital instead of disintegration of trusts. He said it was impossible actually to disintegrate trusts.

A letter was received from Jacob Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., explaining his testimony last week. Mr. Schiff stated:

"Multiplication of banks and trust companies has contributed an over-extension of credit to over-trading and illegitimate conditions in general. The financial panic of 1907 and other financial depressions have largely been brought on by the too great multiplication of banks and trust companies."

A formal letter from Comptroller Murray was also received, declining to give the committee confidential information regarding some St. Louis banks.

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THREE QUARTER MARK NEAR IN CITY CLUB'S AIM FOR \$200,000

With the ten-day campaign for the \$200,000 new clubhouse fund only half over, when the teams of the Boston City Club meet tonight at their regular dinner, it is probable that the amount collected will be nearly \$150,000. This is based on the assumption that there will be no great falling off from the rate maintained by the teams for the first four days of the campaign.

Yesterday the 10 canvassing teams secured pledges amounting to \$27,000, making the total amount raised during the first four days \$120,100. At the dinner last evening, the following reports for the day's work were handed in:

Team 1—Capt. John A. Voadry.... \$5,150
Team 2—Capt. George V. Rogers.... 1,800
Team 3—Capt. Leonard Hargrave.... 2,250
Team 4—Capt. W. Stanwood Field.... 2,250
Team 5—Capt. Albert H. Houghton.... 4,500
Team 6—Capt. Louis E. Crosscup.... 3,150
Team 7—Capt. Joseph D. Dilworth.... 1,500
Team 8—Capt. Charles L. Burdell.... 1,500
Team 9—Capt. Arthur E. Gates.... 1,500
Team 10—Capt. Howard B. Grace.... 1,000

Total.....\$27,000
Civic Secretary Addison L. Winship presided, and James J. Storrow, who was the principal speaker, expressed his enthusiasm over the success of the campaign and congratulated the captains upon their efforts.

Former President David F. Tilley called attention to the fact that members, in contributing to this \$200,000 building fund, are not making the club a donation, but investing in 5 per cent debenture bonds.

STREET RAILWAY TO SELL GOODS TO ITS MEN AT COST

NEW YORK—The New York Street Railway Company plans to establish cooperative stores on its own property where its 20,000 employees can purchase food and clothing at actual cost.

At the annual entertainment of the Employees Mutual Benefit Association last night Theodore P. Shonts, president, said the company had decided to make wage increases amounting to \$150,000 a year, averaging 10 per cent to each man and then advanced the plans of the cooperative stores. The men will be given a chance to vote on the proposition. The stores, he said, would not be run for profit.

Today it was said at the companies' offices that there was no question of the result of the vote of the employees and that plans were already being drawn up for the establishment of the first store at the car barns on Eighth avenue and Fifth street.

MONTANA ADOPTS BILL FOR WOMEN

HELENA, Mont.—The woman's suffrage bill, which had been acted upon favorably in the Senate of the Montana Legislature, was passed Thursday by the House.

DES MOINES, Ia.—A joint resolution providing for the submission of equal suffrage to the voters was introduced in the lower House of the Iowa Legislature Thursday.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
CASTLE SQUARE—"Believe Me, Santippe."
HOLLIS—"Mrs. Fiske."
KATHY—"Vandeville."
MAJESTIC—"Buddy Pulls the Strings."
PARK—"The Woman."
PLYMOUTH—"George Arliss in 'Disraeli.'"
SHUBERT—"Annie Russell's Company."
ST. JAMES—"The Lion and the Mouse."
TREMONT—"Milestones."

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE—"Elsie Ferguson."
COLONIAL—"Robin Hood."
FINE ARTS—"Ireland's Players."
ILLINOIS—"Count of Luxembourg."
LANSING—"Girl at the Gate."
MYKERS—"Rebecca, Sunnybrook Farm."
OLYMPIC—"Top o' the Mornin'."
POWERS—"John Mason."

NEW YORK
ASTOR—"The Garden of Allah."
BELASCO—"Years of Discretion."
CENTURY—"Joseph and His Brethren."
CASINO—"The Fire."
CHILDREN'S—"Racketty-Packetty House."
COHAN—"Broadway Jones."
COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play."
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."
ELTING—"Within the Law."
EMPIRE—"The Spy."
FORTY EIGHT STREET—"Wm. Collier."
FULTON—"The Yellow Jacket."
GARDEN—"Hamlet."
GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper."
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags."
HUDSON—"Poor Little Rich Girl."
LIBERTY—"Milestones."
LITTLE—"Rutherford and Son."
MANHATTAN—"The Whirl."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Spring Maid."
PARK—"Lina Abartel."
PLAYHOUSE—"Little Women."

MONITORIALS By NIXON WATERMAN

HOME TREASURERS

"Should women get men's wages?"
As an issue is not new,
For it's worth while to remember,
Lots and lots of women do.
For they prove themselves good stewards,
So it's only fair and right
That their husbands hand them over
All their wages, payday night.

As soon as the British Parliament gets through with the Irish home rule question, a home rule bill for Scotland is to be taken up. Then, no doubt, Wales will ask for her own Parliament, and so on. Sometimes it is easier to start a movement than it is to tell just where it is going to stop.

EXPLAINED

"Will some member of the class tell me what, it is believed, makes the water of the sea so salty?"
And little Tommie, who, the year before, had visited in the home of his aunt in Boston for quite a while and had partaken of one of the favorite New England articles of diet, remarked: "Yes'm, it is made salty by the large number of codfish that swim in it."

Judging by the advertising pages of the magazines, this is indeed an early spring. With the aid of ink and paper the roses and flowering bulbs are already profusely in bloom and the many charms of gardening lay hold upon the reader with a potency that makes him yearn to grasp a spade and go to digging in the soil.

SPECIAL COURSES

Experience must teach some things,
And 'tis of no avail
To seek a correspondence school
To tell you all by mail.

PETITIONS HEARD TO GIVE CITIES POWER TO SELL NECESSITIES

A hearing was given by the committee on constitutional amendments at the State House today on two bills to enlarge the powers of cities and towns, one the petition of the American Federation of Labor for an amendment to provide that cities and towns may have the power to amend or make additions to their charters by a majority vote of their citizens and upon petition of 12 per cent of their registered voters; the other the petition of Representative B. F. Sullivan of Boston that cities and towns be authorized by constitutional amendment to purchase and sell to their inhabitants the living necessities.

Henry Sterling, for the Federation of Labor; Whitfield Tuck of Winchester, former Representative C. J. Carmody of Worcester, Representative B. F. Sullivan of Boston and Frank A. Goodwin of Boston favored the proposition. Mr. Sullivan said the passage of his resolve would provide the first step toward reducing the high cost of living, by reaching the middleman and enabling the municipalities to deal in the necessities of life. He also pointed out that his resolve would simply give back to the Legislature the power which it was supposed it had up to 1892.

The resolves were opposed by H. W. Mansfield, secretary of the Retail Grocers and Provision Dealers Association. He said he objected to the resolves as a matter of principle. This is simply an entering wedge for what would prove a great hardship to the dealers and ultimately to the consumers themselves.

COAL FACTS ARE SOUGHT IN MAINE

AUGUSTA, Me.—Before the joint special committee investigating the high price of coal in Maine the principal fact brought out was that while coal was selling for \$7.50 a ton in Bath, the same dealers charged concerns in Lewiston, Wilton and other places \$8 and \$8.50 per ton. The committee has taken the subject under advisement.

HATTERS REFUSE TO PAY

DANBURY, Conn.—Not a cent of the \$252,130.90 judgment against 197 members of the hatters' unions in Bethel, Danbury and South Norwalk, secured by D. E. Loewe & Co. in the United States circuit court for alleged boycott, has been collected. The deputy marshal has returned the execution to the court with the endorsement that he has been unable to collect.

CAST CHOSEN FOR RADCLIFFE FRESHMAN ANNUAL PLAY



CONSTANCE FLOOD
Who will take part in "A Rose o' Plymouth Town"



ADELAIDE NICHOLS
Author Radcliffe freshman class song

Radcliffe freshman play this year is to be "A Rose o' Plymouth Town," in four acts by Beulah Marie Dix, a Radcliffe graduate. It is in charge of the following committee: Eunice Allen, chairman; Mary Morris, Katherine Hodge, Mary Gibbs and Doris Miller. The play will be given March 15, and at the performance the freshmen will sing for the first time their class song, written by Adelaide Nichols.

Trials have been held this week, and the following cast has been chosen: Miles Standish, Etta Miller; Garret Foster, Adelaide Nichols; John Margeson, Marie Ross; Philippe de la Noie, Claire Tucker; Miriam Chillingley, Helen Lev-

isseur; Barbara Standish, Hester Browne; Resolute Story, Margaret Minshall, and Rose de la Noie, Constance Flood.

The committee on costumes is: Mary Morris (chairman), Doris Miller and Dorothy Hildreth; on properties, Katherine Hodge (chairman), Mary Gibbs and Penelope Noyes. Alice Kelsey '13 of the dramatic committee will coach the play.

The Radcliffe Musical Association held its third open meeting last night. The American string quartet, Alfred Denkhansen, soloist, played. After the program Mrs. Walton R. Spalding, president, and Miss Mabel Daniels, vice-president, received.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS



Miss Mavis Yorke, who is appearing in play "Where the Rainbow Ends"

CHILDREN AS STARS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—There are today a number of remarkably clever children who are playing practically leading parts on the London stage. A comedy is shortly to be produced by Roy Horniman, with a boy of 10 in the leading role. Then, the part of Wendy in Peter Pan, sacred to Miss Hilda Trevelyan, is being successfully played by a little girl named Mary Glynn, while Michael, the youngest of the Darling family in the same comedy, is being acted by a small boy. In the Drury Lane version of the "Sleeping Beauty" Renee Meyer is entrusted with the important character of Puck. This charming little actress delighted everyone when she played with Gerald Du Maurier the serious little boy in Haddon Chambers "Passers By."

At the Garrick theater there is a whole constellation of stars in "Where the Rainbow Ends." Among them Miss Mavis Yorke is predominant. This wonderful little dancer, in a diminutive way, recalls to one's memory the marvelous butterfly dancer of Pavlova. She is something which remains in the memory, an exquisite thing one may always recall with delight. These are a few of the children who give, and certainly get as much pleasure as they give out.

MAINE POULTRY SHOW CROWDED

PORTLAND, Me.—The twelfth annual Maine poultry state show has 926 entries with a total of 1700 birds in the cages. The hall is crowded.

At the annual meeting of the Maine State Poultry Association on Thursday the following officers were elected: Henry L. Hinton of Oakland, president; George P. Coffin of Freeport, vice-president; A. L. Merrill of Auburn, secretary; W. E. Scott of Portland, treasurer. A resolution was adopted asking the Legislature to appropriate a sum of money sufficient for a building where different agricultural societies may hold exhibitions, the same to be under the control of the Maine Federation of Agricultural Associations.

MAINE GOVERNOR NOT TO CONFER

William T. Haines, Governor of Maine, has announced that he will not be able to attend the conference of governors in the Hotel Touraine Saturday when the New England railroad situation is to be discussed. The meeting will be behind closed doors, but a statement will be given out to the press.

CAR MEN ATTEND IVERNIA'S FIRST SAILING AT NIGHT

More than 50 street car conductors in uniform, who had come to give one of their co-workers a sendoff, were among those who congregated on the East Boston pier of the Cunard line Thursday night to see the steamship Ivernia, Capt. Benison, depart soon after 10 o'clock for Queenstown and Liverpool, making what is said to be the first night sailing of an ocean liner out of a New England port. Three additional passengers engaged accommodations in the liner's saloon at the last moment, increasing the total number to 233, 8 saloon, 50 second cabin and 175 steerage passengers.

James Derness, who formerly conducted fares on a Grove Hall car, was among the late comers. He is going to Scotland on a visit and as expression of their friendship his carmates had escorted him to the dock and saw him off with gifts and song.

Last to step down the gangplank was Mme. Grouitch, wife of the secretary of the Serbian legation at London, who has been in this country raising funds. A cable received early in the evening had caused Mme. Grouitch to hastily engage passage on the Cunarder.

The wife and four children of the late Dr. Dillon of Boston sailed on the liner. Mrs. Dillon and her family are to make their home in Ireland with relatives in the future.

The other saloon passengers were: Alfred M. Mayberry, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. E. M. Gibbons of Saskatchewan; Mrs. B. Morgan and Miss N. Morgan of Newport and Mr. Joselyn.

NAPOLEON PLATE IN ANTIQUE EXHIBIT

Announcement is made that the exhibit of antiques at the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston street, will be continued through tomorrow. Among the notable articles shown are linen embroidered sheets belonging to the son of Napoleon III, and dinner plates also belonging to one of the Napoleon families. A German silver tankard, dated 1846, is an especially striking piece, and independence plates, as well as rare English plates are attracting much attention.

The exhibit also includes a Flemish painting of the fifteenth century and several East India and English prints. Jewelry in many styles, Paisley shawls, and rugs of old time design, but modern weave, may be seen and purchased. The exhibit is under the direction of Miss Josephine D. Weymouth.

MEXICAN GENERAL BEARS MESSAGE

EL PASO, Tex.—Gen. Jose Blanco, missing since an engagement near Madera two weeks ago, appeared here Thursday, saying he had been paroled by the rebels at Guadalupe. It was said that General Blanco brings a peace offer to the federal government from the rebels, who advise they will take Juarez unless their demands are granted. The offer is characterized by the Mexican consul here as "impossible."

EL PASO, Tex.—Telephone reports stated that Mexican rebels fired on United States troopers of the thirteenth cavalry, patrolling the border near Fabens, Tex., Thursday. American ranchmen fought Thursday and drove rebel raiders over the line, it is also reported.

MEXICO CITY—The sugar crop and nearly all the buildings of three haciendas belonging to Col. Pablo Escandon, former governor of Morelos, near Cuautla, have been burned by Zapatistas, it is reported.

STAMP TRAFFIC INVESTIGATED

WASHINGTON—Arrests of Richard Fredericks and Irving Sevel in New York on Thursday under indictments were made in connection with the fact that illegal traffic in stolen postage stamps aggregating millions of dollars annually is being investigated by the government. The disclosures to date involve so-called stamp brokers and confidential employees of large business concerns.

GORDON ORDER TO COME UP

When the order of Representative Gordon for an investigation of alleged statements reflecting on the conduct of certain members of the Legislature during the senatorial election comes up for consideration before the House today it is understood that friends of the measure will urge its adoption despite the adverse report by the committee on rules.

MR. ROBINSON GIVES \$40,000 TO UNIVERSITY

Nearly half of the \$100,000 fund being raised for new buildings for the Boston University school of theology was received in one gift of \$40,000 from Roswell R. Robinson of Malden, one of the university trustees. This makes the total of contributions made to the university by Mr. Robinson during the past few years \$100,000.

The gift of \$40,000 will be used to provide dormitory accommodations for the students and the dormitory building will be named in honor of Mr. Robinson. The number of students at the theological school has been increasing so rapidly the past few years that the need of large accommodations has been pressing. The building fund will provide for an addition to the present building at 72 Mt. Vernon street, which will carry it across the remainder of the lot already owned to Chestnut street. It will provide about double the present accommodations.

In connection with the enlargement of the school of theology, which it is hoped will be effected by next September, the trustees have announced that it will in the future be a graduate school only.

Mr. Robinson has always taken a keen interest in the work of Boston University, but another motive is his personal friendship for the Rev. Laurens J. Birney, dean of the theological school. Before taking this position the Rev. Mr. Birney was the pastor of the Center Methodist Episcopal church, Malden, where Mr. Robinson is a member.

BANGOR RAILROAD RUNS MANY TRAINS

BANGOR, Me.—The Bangor & Aroostook operated passenger service on all but two short branches on Thursday, resuming service on branch from Van Buren to Ft. Kent.

The company now has about 35 engineers who are considered competent. It says no more firemen are needed. No freight moved Thursday.

The state board of arbitration and conciliation, made up of Frederick Bogue of Machias, S. R. Haines of Pittsfield and Alden M. Fogg of Auburn, arrived here on Thursday and will hold a session today.

Labor leaders intimated that all the road's conductors and trainmen would join the striking engineers and firemen next week for an increase of wages.

President Todd of the Bangor & Aroostook declared that the demands of the men for a 40 per cent increase in wages would be refused.

NEW LINE MAY BE LINK IN SYSTEM

BURLINGAME, Cal.—That the three miles of electric railway now being constructed from the bay shore to the foothills by a group of capitalists headed by Ansel M. Easton may be the first part of a comprehensive system of street-railroads in Easton, Burlingame and contiguous territory was the statement made recently by F. J. Rodgers of San Francisco, manager of the new line.

The promoters of the road estimate the cost of the first three miles at \$75,000.

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CAMBRIDGE LATIN GIRLS WIN CLOSE OVER-TIME GAME

Cambridge Latin school varsity won yesterday from Radcliffe sophomores in an over-time basketball game, 26 to 24. The line-up was as follows: Cambridge Latin; r.f., Gladys Teller; c.f., Beatrice Jones; l.f., Katherine Collett; r.e., Gladys Boyce; l.e., Cecil Flewelling; j.c., Ruth Collett; r.g., Sarah Biggan; l.g., Helen Bolton; c.g., Edna Sullivan; captain, Hester Boyce. Radcliffe sophomores, l.f., Greta Coleman; r. f., Dorothy Dixon; c.f., Susan Lyman; r.e., Madeline Ellis; l.e., Martha Noll; j.c., Rachel Lewis; r.g., Alice Davis (captain); l.g., Mildred Nason; c.g., Margaret Perry.

Summary: Goals, Gladys Teller 4, Beatrice Jones 4, Katherine Collett 4, Greta Coleman 5, Dorothy Dixon 6; free goals, Beatrice Jones 1, Katherine Collett 1, Greta Coleman 3; time keepers, Susie Foster, Dorothy Fox; linesmen, Alice Kelley, Marie O'Connor, Marion Hedin, and Sylvia Hawes.

FIRE ON ALBEMARLE STREET
Fire caused about \$2500 damage at 7 Albemarle street yesterday afternoon. On the first floor F. M. Yerrington had apartments as did Miss A. Sparrow. On the second floor lived P. J. Keefe, Harold Bartlett and H. B. Paulding. The third floor was occupied by J. D. Mack and the top floor by Mrs. J. H. Kennedy.

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WORLD DISARMAMENT PLEA MADE AT DINNER OF COMMERCIAL CLUB

Dr. Thomas E. Green of Chicago Says if U. S. Would Lead Way Every Other Nation Would Be in Line

CONDITIONS TOLD

Maintaining that if the United States would lead the way, it would not be 48 hours before every other nation would fall in line, Dr. Thomas E. Green of Chicago made a strong plea against the "tremendous and destructive expenditure for world armament" at the Commercial Club dinner at the Algonquin Club last night.

Dr. Green, who has just returned from a tour which included every country of the globe except the Central and South American republics, ridiculed the idea of war against the United States by a foreign power. He laughed at the idea of a war with Japan.

"There is ten thousand times more danger of a bread riot in the streets of Tokio than of war against the United States by Japan," he asserted. "Japan won't fight anyway. She is trying in the midst of bankruptcy to keep up a mad race with England with army and navy."

Dr. Green prophesied that if the present armament goes on 25 years unchecked there will not be a nation in Europe which will not be standing on the brink of the same precipice down which Japan has slid to bankruptcy.

Dr. Green told in figures of the burden of war debt the nations are struggling under, and yet continuing to appropriate vast sums more to build up armies and fleets. He declared that if Japan were put up at auction today everything in the nation would not bring enough to pay off its war debt. The money the United States has spent for war preparations since the Spanish war would pay off the national debt, build the Panama canal and leave a fine nest egg, he said.

England, he claimed, cannot go on much longer as she is now; she is going down hill.

He said that one of the most absurd things abroad is the peculiar relation between England and Germany, who have not a thing to fight about. In telling of what he had learned in his travels and study, Dr. Green said that everywhere he had found the peoples downtrodden and oppressed under the weight of the stupendous tax for the support of enormous armies.

The audience included Henry Lee Higginson, Vice-President Timothy E. Byrnes of the New Haven, Gen. William A. Bancroft, Dr. Richard Cabot MacLaurin, General Manager James H. Hustis of the Boston & Albany, Prof. Elihu Thomson and Frederick P. Fish. Mr. Fish presided.

COMMITTEE FOR 1920 CELEBRATION READY FOR WORK

Organization of a permanent committee to have charge of a New England tercentenary celebration during 1920 has been effected and plans to bring as many visitors as possible from all parts of the world to this section of the country and to adequately facilitate their travel to various points in the six eastern states at that time are under way. The election and discussions took place at the Boston City Club yesterday afternoon.

The following were present and took part in the discussion: D. Chaney Brewer, who acted as chairman; the Rev. John L. Sewall, secretary; Sylvester Baxter, James P. Munroe, Gen. W. A. Bancroft, Prof. George H. Blakeslee, H. N. Davison, Prof. R. J. Sprague, the Rev. A. P. Pratt, the Rev. Samuel Hart, W. H. Munro, W. D. Hurd, President K. L. Butterfield of Massachusetts Agricultural College and H. G. Donnelly, editor of Pilgrim Magazine.

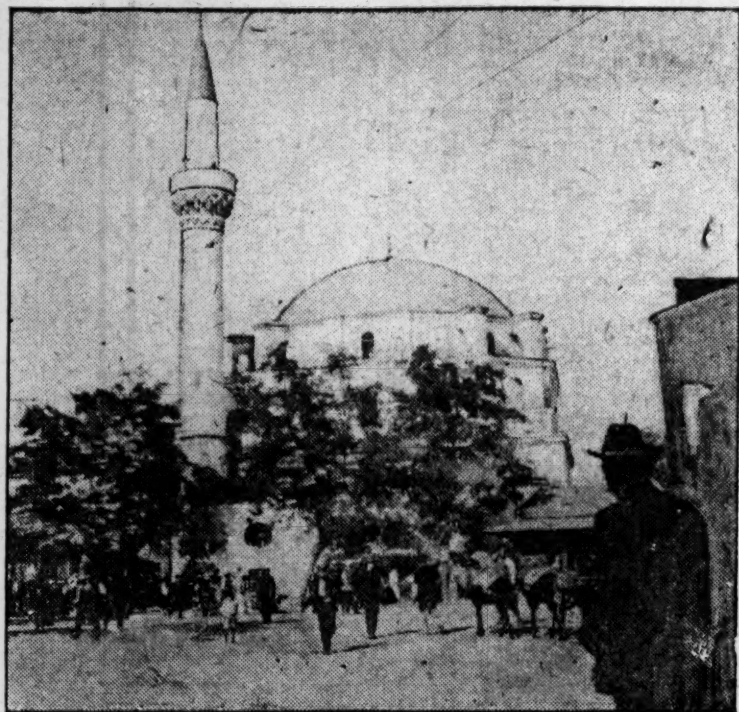
TEN STATES TO ENTER EXERCISES

WASHINGTON—Ten states already have notified Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, grand marshal of the inauguration parade, of their intention to participate in the inaugural ceremonies by sending their national guards as follows: Maine, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Missouri and Georgia. These states will not take part: Utah, Kentucky, Idaho, Washington, Arizona, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Oregon, Montana.

PARCEL POST MISUSE ALLEGED
PHILADELPHIA—Charles H. Lawall, state chemist, has complained to the dairy and food commission that the parcel post is being used by manufacturers to import into the state impure, misbranded and adulterated foods which are prohibited from entry through other channels. He instances egg substitute, said to be manufactured in England.

CADETS TO PAY IF NECESSARY
WASHINGTON—The war department is expected to bring the West Point cadets here for President-elect Wilson's inauguration, whether Congress appropriates for their expenses or not. The cadets have decided that each will pay his own bill if necessary.

CONSTANTINOPLE HAS THREE CITIES IN ONE



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Famous mosque of Santa Sophia, once the cathedral of eastern Christendom

EUROPEAN CENTER LIES UPON RIDGE



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Galata, the business quarter of Constantinople, joined to white quarter of Pera

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In speaking of the inhabitants of the capital of the Ottoman empire, Mr. Bryce has said that you cannot speak of the Constantinopolitans in the same way as you speak of the Londoners or the Parisians, for the good reason that there are no people who can claim to be regarded as indigenous to Constantinople.

The city founded by Constantine, the Rome of the east till 1453, and from that time on the capital of the Ottoman empire, poised on its seven hills at the junction of the Bosphorus and the sea of Marmora, has lost all the cohesion of a city. Stamboul, Galata-Pera, Scutari, three distinct cities form Constantinople, and these are inhabited by nationalities having nothing in common, neither religion, nor language, nor dress: a vast conglomerate of races alien and often inimical to each other.

The European quarter where the

English institutions, the legations and the consulates are situated is Pera, lying on the ridge above Galata. Galata, the business quarter, and Pera are joined by a main street which winds up from the outer bridge. Just beyond the Municipality house, the Koumbaraji Sokak, street of the bombardiers, forms the crossroads to which Pera (the Greek for crossroads) owes its name. The legend concerning the Koumbaraji Sokak is that it was formed by the track of Mahomet's fleet of boats which, washed up to the crest of the hill rolled down on the other side to the inlet below Kasim-Pasha, at the edge of which the admiralty now stands.

The most easterly of Constantinople's seven hills is the site of the mosque of Santa Sophia, once the cathedral of eastern Christendom, for the building of which the temples of the ancient gods at Heliopolis, Ephesus, Helos, Baalbek and Athens were plundered of their columns.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Maj. J. Canby, Q. M. C., will assume charge construction work at Vancouver barracks, Wash.

Capt. B. B. Hyer, signal corps, relieved duty Ft. Wood, N. Y., Feb. 1 to Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Lieut.-Col. J. M. Arrowsmith, sixth infantry, detailed a member of the army retiring board to meet at San Francisco, vice Col. W. A. Nichols, relieved.

The resignation of First Lieut. L. B. Chandler, twenty-fifth infantry, accepted. Brig.-Gen. G. R. Smith, Q. M. C., retired Feb. 15, home.

Navy Orders

Lieut. (junior grade) Bryson Bruce, detached the Mississippi, to post graduate course, naval academy.

Boatswain W. P. Simmons, detached the Potomac, to naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Gunner David Hepburn, to receiving ship, Boston.

Gunner R. O. Williams, detached the Delaware, Feb. 1, to naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Gunner A. T. Brill, detached receiving ship, New York, to the Delaware.

Marine Corps Orders

Second Lieut. S. N. Raynor, detached marine barracks, Portsmouth, to marine barracks, Mare island.

Second Lieut. H. C. Daniels, detached

marine barracks, Mare island; to marine barracks, Boston.

Movements of Naval Vessels
The Des Moines left Monte Christi for Santo Domingo City.

The Wheeling left Tampa for Vera Cruz.

The Montana at Beirut.

The Solace at Guantanamo.

The Annapolis at San Diego.

The Nero at Bremerton.

The Denver at Acapulco.

Capt. Wade L. Jolly of the marine corps, stationed at the marine barracks at the Philadelphia navy yard, has been dismissed from the service following court martial recently.

The navy department has disapproved the finding of the court martial which recently tried Assistant Paymaster Russell Van De Water Bleeker, who is stationed at Key West, Fla.

The destroyer Morris left Newport to-day for New York navy yard to go in dry dock.

Battleships using the new gyroscopic compass which Congress provided last year, it is reported, find it easier to steer a steady course and to maintain their position in formation than with the ordinary magnetic compass. It is also said that a saving in coal results from use of this new apparatus.

Navy Notes

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WEIGHING INQUIRY BEGINS
CHICAGO—Railroad car weighing methods will be investigated in a hearing to be begun here today before Special Examiner Ward Prouty of the interstate commerce commission. The investigation is being made on application of shippers' organizations in all parts of the country who say that lax methods of car weighing by all roads has cost them much money in overcharges.

AMENDMENT SEEKS EXEMPTION
WASHINGTON—Exemption from the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust act of combinations of farmers and laborers is proposed in an amendment to the anti-trust law introduced Thursday, by Representative Byrnes of Tennessee.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY TO GET \$178,996 FROM PROF. ALEX. AGASSIZ

Harvard University is to get \$178,996 from the estate of Prof. Alexander Agassiz. The report of the appraisal which has just been filed in New York shows the personal estate of Professor Agassiz to be worth \$2,136,252.

The Harvard museum of comparative zoology gets \$100,000 to be devoted to its uses and the same amount is to be devoted to defraying the expenses of the publication in the memoirs of the museum of comparative zoology of sundry publications relating to explorations made by Professor Agassiz.

The Coles Industrial School is given \$3497. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the National Academy of Sciences receive \$50,000 each, and the city of Newport is left \$25,000 for laboratories at the manual training school and at Coles Industrial School.

The New York estate is valued at \$455,465. Included in the list of New York securities are 600 shares of the Central & South American Telegraph Company, \$70,200; 750 shares of the General Electric Company, \$113,250; an interest in bonds deposited with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, \$41,135; 1000 shares of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, \$140,000, and 600 shares of the General Electric Company, \$90,600. Deductions for administrative expenses and the like bring the net New York estate to \$447,741.

Securities make up the bulk of the entire estate. There is an affidavit in the report showing that during his lifetime, Prof. Agassiz had transferred equal shares of stocks, valued at \$76,866 a share, to his three sons, George R., Maximilian and Rodolphe. The largest block of securities is one of 1059 shares of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, \$55,975. A block of 5000 shares of the Hawthorn Silver and Iron Mines is appraised as of no value.

TUFTS CHAPTER HAS ANNIVERSARY

MEDFORD, Mass.—The twentieth anniversary of the founding of Tufts chapter of the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity was observed Thursday night at the Chapter house, 126 Professors row. The affair was attended by all the active members of the chapter, a large number of the alumni and representatives from the Brown, Tech, Colby and Worcester Tech chapters. Prominent among the guests was Frank G. Wren, dean of the liberal arts department of Tufts, who is one of the charter members of the chapter.

Henry W. Burritt of Detroit acted as toastmaster and the speakers included the Rev. Vernon E. Blagborough of Marblehead, Dean Wren, Robert W. Hill, representing the Alpha Tau Omega Alumni Association of Massachusetts; Vannevar Bush of Chelsea, and the following representatives of the class delegations: 1913, Lester E. Thatcher, Dorchester; 1914, Frederick W. Porter, Springfield; 1915, Paul T. Kearney, Lowell; 1916, John W. Achorn, Allston.

STORE NEWS

F. C. Hinks, buyer of men's furnishings for C. F. Hovey & Co., has returned from a purchasing trip to New York.

Miss Elizabeth S. Porter, chairman of the vacation bureau of the Womans Civic Federation, gave the second in her series of addresses before the girls of the Gilchrist store yesterday morning on the subject of stamp savings for vacations.

Miss F. Walsh, buyer of corsets for Everybody's store, returned from New York markets this morning.

Mrs. Tappan, formerly with John Wanamaker of New York, and more recently with the R. H. White Company, is now buyer of art and fancy goods for the Henry Siegel Company.

The eighth annual party of the E. E. Gray Company Employees' Mutual Benefit Association, was held in Paul Revere hall Wednesday evening. The following committee was in charge: Albert M. Sakman, chairman; Alfred A. White, Harold S. Crawford, Miss Mary Lloyd and Miss Lena M. MacDonald. The floor director was Fred S. Douglas, who was assisted by Miss Elizabeth G. Leonard, and the following aids: Frank H. Stoddard, John F. White, Gerald J. Burns, J. Joseph Lewis, A. C. Clement, John L. Booth, Mrs. Lucy Scannell, Miss Georgia Stimpson, Miss Katherine Noonan, Miss Lilian Cumfitt, Miss Marion Beswick and Miss Josephine Donovan.

STATE IS SUED FOR UNCLAIMED MONEY

George A. Hastings of Berkeley, Cal., brought a petition in superior court Thursday against the commonwealth of Massachusetts to recover a deposit that had been turned over to the state by the Provident Institution for Savings as unclaimed for more than 30 years.

He alleges that his mother, Hannah Hastings, made a deposit in the bank before 1877 for his benefit. The deposit stood in her name as trustee. The bank book was lost. The deposit as published by the bank among its unclaimed deposits was \$539.41.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE-TIMES—Every four years the great political parties of the United States formally declare in favor of restoration of the merchant marine. Then one house of Congress acts and the other refuses to cooperate, and nothing is accomplished. The rock upon which they split is subsidy. Even when that terrible term is displaced by "subvention" progress is not facilitated. There is not collective courage enough among American statesmen to do what other nations have done to put our flag in the ports of the world.

Recently Consul-General Gaulin, of Marseilles, submitted to the state department a review of trade in Mediterranean France for 1911. During that year 8678 vessels engaged in international commerce entered Marseilles and cleared with cargoes, and not one of them was under the American flag. This is one of the busiest and most cosmopolitan ports, but, as Consul Gaulin says, "the American merchant marine has not been represented here in many years." Nearly half the ships accounted for there in 1911, naturally, were French, but the British had 1360 and little Greece 213, while the Germans, Dutch, Italians, Spaniards and Austrians were all well represented. The United States sent 59 cargoes to Marseilles during the year, but all were in foreign bottoms. Yet this is a port which offers peculiar opportunities for trade development, particularly in coal, and from which return shipments are always available. The same is true with respect to South American traffic, especially with Brazil and Argentina. We boast of American enterprise, and with good reason as to manufactures, but when it comes to water transportation other than coastwise we are not comparable with the petty states of Europe, not to mention the larger powers. Between narrow partisanship and the influence of international steamship lobbies our producers and shippers are helpless. They must patronize the boats of other countries or keep their goods for domestic markets. The very system which made American such a sturdy youth is ignored in the day of its strength at a loss to our own people millions a year, and our flag is a curiosity away from home.

WASHINGTON POST—Manufacturers in New York and other large cities who are sending letters to their salesmen instructing them to talk prosperity, preach it, and hammer it in, forgetting about the "terrors of a Democratic administration," are not only advancing their own interests, but are doing a real service for the country. Hard times are brought on sometimes by business "drawing a long face" at the first mention of tariff revision. If the Democrats proceed as conservatively as President-elect Wilson has promised, there is no reason why the present era of prosperity should not withstand the shock of revision at the extra session. If the business men of the country would follow the lead of the optimistic New York houses which are instructing their traveling salesmen to "cheer up," the united progressiveness of the nation would be sufficient to withstand any and all tariff wars. Individuals who succeed are those who turn every defeat into an ultimate victory, who refuse to stop working just because they have lost one job, and who keep on climbing the hill even though they are pushed back occasionally. The same thing is true in business. Evidently the business world is so absorbed in developing industry and making money that it is paying less attention to legislative matters than ever before. There is every indication that the "cheer up" policy will spread throughout the nation, so that there will be no impairment of commercial exchange. All the natural conditions are favorable, with the opening of the Panama canal looming up as another bullish factor; and if the business world pays attention to business, and keeps its nose away from the legislative grindstone, there is no reason why the country should not forge right ahead.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—On the first of next month the express companies will be compelled to show the interstate commerce commission reason why they should not adopt rates long ago figured out by the commission. In parallel lines with this is the permission given the postmaster-general in the parcel post act to extend its operation with the consent of the interstate commerce commission as to weight limit, zone rates, etc., governing parcels. A union of these two powers could set up such opposition to the express companies as virtually to do their business. It is said to be known in Washington that Mr. Hitchcock has long believed that these companies have infringed on the government's postal monopoly, and it is intimated that he and the interstate commission may unite in recommendations to be carried out by the Lewis-Goeke bill. It has been calculated that the express companies' assets covering all that enters into the function of express carriage amount to \$30,165,819. Besides, there are assets amounting to \$147,055,554, which are not devoted to the service, wholly separable, and these the government would not consider. Mr. Lewis holds that outside the waste in maintaining two express systems, the government should have the express companies' contracts for many reasons, one of which is that otherwise the government will have to duplicate the numerous depots and storage privileges which the companies now have from the railroad, and this would cost far more than to buy the companies out, taking their contracts. Since the supreme court has upheld the existing contracts of the companies with the railroads, the express system, moreover, is very expensive. There are 11 bills

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and acts necessary to every package carried by an express company, all of which are covered by the government postage stamp in the parcel post. More than 62 per cent of the cost of an express package goes to the companies, 6 cents of which is for transportation and 20 for stockholders' profits. If the government had to handle its mail as the companies must handle their packages, each letter would cost 6 cents instead of 2 cents. The government could perform this express service, as it does other service, more cheaply, a stamp covering all the waybills and auditors' checks. The service would be faster and better, methods simpler, rates lower, so that a postal express in connection with a parcel post would result in a clear annual saving of \$34,182,485 over what the people now pay for express service.

NEWARK NEWS—The Morris canal investigating commission created by the Legislature last year has by no means completed the task set for it in the resolution defining its duties. Yet

Legislature last year has by no means completed the task set for it in the resolution defining its duties. Yet

the commission has been actively on the job for months, and has done its best to inquire into what it considers the vital points involved in the canal problem. It may be that instead of attempting to make a report to the Legislature at the present session, the commission will ask that it be given more time to study the subject so that its findings, when made, will be still more thorough and of permanent value to the state. Some question has been raised publicly as to whether the commission has not gone out of its way in taking up the question as to the existence of a combine for the fixing of the prices of coal. Even some of the members of the commission are in disagreement on this point, two or three of them holding that the question of coal rates has nothing whatever to do with the canal problem. The only use that is being made of the canal for navigation is for the carrying of coal. It never was much more than a coal-carrying waterway. That is what it was built for originally. If the restoration of navigation on the canal is worth while, it will mostly be made so by availability as a coal route—that is, that it will carry coal cheaper than the railroads do now, and that the lowering of rates will mean less cost for coal to the consuming public. Now suppose the commission should report in favor of the restoration of navigation, brought about at great expense. Suppose further it should declare that after navigation was restored coal was no cheaper to the public for the reason that there was a coal combine that absolutely dictated the price of coal—that coal for shipment over the canal could not be purchased at any price. Then would not the money spent to provide for the transportation of coal by canal be a waste? Would not the canal be as valueless then as it is at present so far as public use is concerned? These are the questions that have arisen and have resulted in the taking up of the coal combine inquiry by the canal commission. Chairman Carlton Godfrey is sure that this part of the inquiry is justified, for it is a part of the canal problem in which the people are vitally interested. It may be that the commission's report, when it is submitted to the Legislature, will not have any determining effect on what is to be done with the canal. Still, if the inquiry results in an official report by the authorities in this state and at Washington as to whether there is a coal combine in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, the commission's work may not have been wasted.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

George J. Jarvis, vice-president and general manager of the Rutland road, with headquarters at Rutland, Vt., is a business visitor at North and South station general offices today.

The maintenance of way department of the Boston & Albany road has four work trains in service distributing track rock ballast on the Boston division in the vicinity of South Framingham.

Morris MacDonald, vice-president and general manager of the Maine Central, and party passed through Boston over the Mellen line today en route from New York city to Portland, Me.

Walter Shedd, track supervisor Boston Terminal Company, has received a large shipment of open hearth steel rails for South station passenger yard.

The Adams Express Company received at South station over the Southern, Pennsylvania and New Haven roads yesterday a large shipment of southern vegetables consigned to the Boston market.

The bridge department of the Boston & Maine road has obtained permission to close the Charles river drawbridge at North station for four weeks commencing Feb. 8 on account of installing new towers and frame work.

The Boston & Albany road's operating department has received from the Alton shops three government standard steel frame mail cars, for service between Boston and Chicago.

LEGISLATORS SEEK MORE PAY

OLYMPIA, Wash.—To increase the pay of legislators, now \$5, to \$10 a day, is the purpose of a proposed amendment to the constitution contained in a bill introduced in the House by Representative Frank Middaugh, Spokane county. "The rate of pay at present does not encourage capable men to become candidates unless they are possessed of such private resources that they are not dependent upon the result of their labors or unless they have special reasons for wishing to go to the Legislature," Mr. Middaugh declares.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

TONIGHT, 8 to 11:25. CARMEN. Gay, Fisher, Laflitte, Marlonis. Cond. Stroy. SAT., 2 to 5. JEWELS OF THE MADONNA. Edvina, Gay, Zenatelo, Marcoux. Cond. Andre Caplet. SAT., 8 to 10:45. RIGOLETTO. Scotney, De Correy, Leveroni, Hamella, Blanchard, Marjones. Cond. Moranout. Popular Prices. Sunday Orchestra Concerts, 3:15 to 5. Prices 25c to \$1. Box Seats \$1.50. JAN. 26, Fely Dereyne, Sigismund Stojowski, soloists. Downtown Office, Stelner's, 162 Boylston. Mason and Hamlin Pianos Used. Address Mail Orders to Box Office.

TREMONT TEMPLE

BURTON HOLMES

FRIDAY 8:15 IN INDIA
SATURDAY 8:15 BOMBAY
to DELHI
"Panama" Again, Feb. 14 & 15
25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 NOW

SYMPHONY

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 24, AT 2:30
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, AT 8
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
DR. KARL MUCK, Conductor
MADGE TETTE, Soloist
Owing to the absence of Dr. Muck, Mr. Otto Uruck will conduct.
A limited number of tickets for the Saturday Evening Concert only on sale.

SYMPHONY HALL, Sun. Aft., Feb. 3, at 3:30

Joint Recital of Miss Clara Butt
World's Famous Contralto, and Mr. KENNEDY, English Pianoforte.
RUMFORD
Tickets, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c.

Auto-Equipment



THE AUTO PAGE of tomorrow's Monitor for Real Auto news. One especially good article is, Complete Equipment Is the Leading Feature of the New Models. This page should interest you every Saturday.

WHAT THE STUDENTS ARE DOING

ILLINOIS STUDENTS
TO VOTE SENTIMENT
FOR HONOR SYSTEM

URBANA, Ill.—During the registration days for the second semester at the University of Illinois, Feb. 3 and 4, an advisory vote on the adoption of the honor system will be taken. The purpose of the vote will be to ascertain the student sentiment on the question. It will be conducted by the Illinois Union and Ma-Wanda societies.

Nearly 1000 visitors are on the campus this week attending the sessions of the corn growers and stockmen's convention, the two weeks' school for housekeepers and the two weeks' industrial course in ceramics.

Prof. James T. Shotwell of Columbia has completed a series of lectures on historical topics at the university and Prof. Frederick E. Woodbridge of the philosophical department at Columbia will lecture Feb. 13 and 14 on "Philosophy and Its History."

OBERLIN COLLEGE

OBERLIN, O.—Undergraduates at Oberlin College are making special preparation for the annual observance of Shansi day, which takes place this year on Jan. 31. A special gathering of all the departments will be held in Finney Memorial chapel.

The construction of the new administration building will be started as soon as the trustee committee in charge can make the final decision regarding certain details in the plans.

The college library has just received from the Rev. W. E. Barton, pastor of the First Church, Oak Park, Ill., two oriental manuscripts of unusual interest. One is a Hebrew copy of the Samaritan Pentateuch, the other a beautifully written manuscript of the whole Samaritan Pentateuch.

Henry Churchill King, president of the college, has accepted the invitation to deliver the "college lectures" under the auspices of the teachers college of Columbia University, New York.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE

BRUNSWICK, Me.—William DeWitt Hyde, president of Bowdoin College, has announced that the gift of John S. Hyde of Bath for the Gen. Thomas Worcester Hyde athletic building, named for the father of John S. Hyde, has been increased from \$25,000 to \$42,000, covering the entire cost of the new building connected with the new Bowdoin gymnasium.

Bowdoin is to have a new dormitory within the next five years. The funds for the building promised at last commencement have been placed in the hands of a company and will become available for use as soon as the dormitory is needed. The new building will be located at the south of Appleton hall and east of Hubbard hall and will be the fourth dormitory on the campus.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

EUGENE, Ore.—A novel plan for increasing the recently renewed friendship between the students of the University of Oregon and the Oregon Agricultural College has been formed by C. A. Reynolds, student manager of the Oregon Glee Club, and A. C. Wilson, manager of the agricultural college club. A concert is to be given by each club in the town of the other.

At these concerts the home club will not only advertise the concert of the visiting organization, but will also act as host. It is expected that the student exchequer of both institutions will be considerably aided by the concerts.

The agricultural college glee club will appear in Eugene on Feb. 8. The date of the concert of the university glee club has not been set.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY, Cal.—A new movement in university extension was begun this week in the University of California. Two evening extension classes were formed. The class in public accounting, conducted by Prof. Henry R. Hatfield, had its initial meeting Tuesday evening. Thirty-five students from Berkeley, Oakland and San Francisco were in attendance. The class will meet regularly Tuesday evenings in California hall.

A class in the discussion of public questions conducted by Prof. T. H. Reed and meeting Monday evenings in room 110, California hall, is being attended by about 30 women from Berkeley and Oakland who wish to inform themselves on public questions and improve themselves in public speaking.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

HANOVER, N. H.—At a recent meeting of the senior class of Dartmouth College, it was decided to vote on the no-deal agreement for class politics at the next meeting.

George C. Darling will entertain the College Club tomorrow evening. His program will consist of drawing sketches and making caricatures of clay.

A signature of William, Earl of Dartmouth, with his seal upon a document drawn up in 1708, by which he confers the power of attorney upon his wife, the Countess of Dartmouth, has been presented to the college by E. O. Grover, '94.

KANSAS UNIVERSITY

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Beginning next semester the Woman's Student Government Association at Kansas University will rent books to students so that those required for only one term may be used by other undergraduates.

MICHIGAN WINS
CHAMPIONSHIP OF
DEBATING LEAGUE

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The University of Michigan has again won the championship of the Central Debating League, the standing being Michigan 4, Northwestern 3, and Chicago 2.

According to a report of the inventory clerk the university has at present real estate valued at \$432,690; buildings, \$2,707,442.72; equipment, material, \$1,532,717.89; making a total of \$4,672,850.61.

It has been decided to provide \$52,841.24 for the carrying on of the summer school. This is an increase of \$2695 over last year.

COLBY COLLEGE

WATERVILLE, Me.—The Colby College musical clubs have just been picked for the coming season as follows: Glee Club—First tenors, H. G. McKay, '16; Stephen Brann, Jr., '14; E. H. Hussey, '13; W. B. Marston, '16; F. H. Jones, '14; second tenors, P. A. Drummond, '15; F. S. Carpenter, '14; C. O. Wyllie, '16; R. E. Johnson, '14; first bass, R. I. Haskell, '14; C. J. Keppie, '13; E. L. Wyman, '14; R. E. Owen, '14; D. H. White, '13; R. W. Weston, '15; second bass, E. P. Smith, '16; E. S. Carpenter, '15; R. Bramhall, '15; L. L. Cleveland, '13; H. P. Fuller, '14, and L. A. Keys, '13.

Cecil Daggett, '03, of Waterville, is coaching the club this season. F. Harold Jones, '14, is leader, and Lester A. Keys, '13, is manager.

Mandolin Club—Leader, H. S. Cushman, '13; first mandolins, E. C. Mariner, '13; E. L. Wyman, '14; P. G. Curtis, '16; H. P. Fuller, '14; E. A. Carpenter, '14; second mandolins, E. P. Smith, '16; F. G. Arey, '15; P. A. Drummond, '15; N. E. Robinson, '15; J. P. Campbell, '15; L. A. Keys, '13, and W. C. Lincoln, '16.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

ORONO, Me.—The University of Maine Debating Club has announced the subjects for the annual interclass debates as follows: Freshman-sophomore debate, "Resolved, That state boards of arbitration with compulsory powers should be established to settle disputes between employers and employees"; junior-senior debate, "Resolved, That the law exempting American vessels from paying toll in going through the Panama canal should be repealed." The trials for the four class teams will take place in Estabrooke hall Feb. 6.

The degree of doctor of philosophy, cum laude, has recently been conferred on Prof. G. A. Thompson by the University of Chicago.

The regular short winter courses in agriculture and dairying are now being given.

BATES COLLEGE

LEWISTON, Me.—Owing to the arrangement of mid-year examinations this year the annual "Day of Prayer" at Bates College was held Thursday, one week earlier than usual. In the morning each class held a meeting and there was a general service in the chapel, when the address was given by Enoch F. Bell, who was the speaker last year.

After several years of consideration it has been decided to issue a weekly paper devoted to the interests of the students and alumni, and under the direction of S. J. Rawson, '15, of South Paris. The first number appeared this week.

At a meeting of the sophomore class this week it was decided to hold a class party Saturday evening. The committee in charge consists of Blanchard, L. Knight, Perkins, Miss Bartlett, Miss Wordsworth and Miss Malone.

VERMONT ACADEMY

SAXTONS RIVER, Vt.—Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings of the past week the third annual conference of the Older Boys of the Green Mountains was in session in Fuller hall, Vermont Academy. Many of the leading Y. M. C. A. representatives of the country were present and spoke. Among the number were: G. W. Hinkley of Hinkley, Me., founder of the Good Will Farm for Boys and Girls at Hinkley, Me.; Dr. D. J. Fisher of New York city, James A. Whitmore of New York city, Arthur Howe, New York city; Professor Morton of Amherst, Mass.; Ormond E. Loomis, Boston, and W. J. Van Patten, Burlington, Vt., chairman of the State Y. M. C. A. committee.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

PRINCETON, N. J.—Plans to have the students at Princeton University act as a civic escort for President-elect Woodrow Wilson in the inaugural parade at Washington on March 4 are under way and have now reached a point where it seems likely that the project will be carried out successfully. The matter is under the immediate supervision of Paul F. Myers, '13, president of the Woodrow Wilson Club.

As soon as the reports on the mid-year examinations have been issued by the registrars, one twelfth of the members of the senior class who are candidates for either the A. B., Litt. B. or B. S. degrees at the university will be elected to the membership of Phi Beta Kappa.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO—Plans for a Florentine carnival and pageant to be held Feb. 11 by the women's settlement league of the University of Chicago, are now under way. Invitations have been sent out to members of the society to act as patronesses of the event and for the characterization of the historical personages.

Within two years ground will be broken east of Lexington hall for the women's gymnasium, a building to be erected at a cost of from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

PROPOSITION UNDER
WAY TO UNITE TWO
WESTERN COLLEGES

PORTLAND, Ore.—Establishment of a standard union college either at Dallas or Philomath by uniting the two colleges at these places, or selecting an entirely new location in Oregon or Washington, was decided on by the commissioners from the conferences of the United Brethren, United Evangelical and Evangelical Association, which met recently in the First United Evangelical church, Ladd's addition, says the Oregonian. Bishop William M. Bell of California presided.

According to the final conclusions of the commission tenders of sites for the union college will be received up to Feb. 21, at which time the commission will meet and settle the question of location and final arrangements for the establishment of the college.

The conditions of the offer are as follows: If located at Philomath or Dallas those places must raise \$30,000 in cash and provide suitable grounds and buildings for a standard college, but if located elsewhere the new place must raise \$50,000 cash and provide besides ample grounds and buildings for a standard college. Besides all this, wherever the college is located, the three conferences will raise \$60,000 each, or a total of \$180,000 for an endowment, so that the union college will start with a cash endowment of over \$200,000 besides buildings and grounds.

The Rev. C. C. Poling, the Rev. B. O. Bonebrake and the Rev. J. A. Goode were appointed special committee on location, together with the others from the different places. They will visit Philomath and Dallas within the next few days and lay the subject before the commercial clubs and citizens and give the residents of these places a chance of making an offer to retain the college at either of these places. The value of the grounds and buildings of the colleges at these places is \$100,000, which would be lost if an outside location is selected.

Tentative offers have been received from Chehalis and Centralia, Castle Rock and Ashland, but none was final.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Plans for the new building for the state college of forestry at Syracuse University are nearing completion. Bills to appropriate \$250,000 have been introduced into the Legislature and it is expected that they will be soon passed.

Senior week is taking place at Syracuse. At the Empire theater, on Wednesday night, Boar's Head, the dramatic society, presented for the first time "Broke," a play by Lewis E. Parmenter '11, who has been coaching the cast.

The new semester starts Monday. Kappa Sigma and Delta Chi fraternities are completing plans to secure new homes here.

SMITH COLLEGE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Marion L. Burton, president of Smith College, is in New York in the interests of the \$1,000,000 fund.

The German Club has elected the following new members from the sophomore class: Mary Alexander, Beaver, Pa.; Helen Frey, Saco, Me.; Madge Hovey, Winchester. The officers for the next semester are: President, Elsa Schuh, Brooklyn, N. Y.; vice-president, Eleanor Pappé, Minneapolis, Minn.; secretary, Madeline Brydson, Lancaster, Mass.; and treasurer, Laila Moses, Berkeley, Cal.

Prof. James Harvey Robinson of Columbia lectured recently on the subject of "Roger Bacon and His World."

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

MADISON, Wis.—After a tour during the holidays through Milwaukee, Racine, Chicago and St. Louis, the joint Mandolin and Glee Clubs at the University of Wisconsin gave their first home concert on Friday evening at the Fuller Opera house. Another concert may be given on March 17.

Philip G. Wrightson, first lieutenant of the twentieth infantry, stationed at Ft. Douglas, Utah, arrived Wednesday noon to assume duties as commandant of the university corps of cadets.

The second annual indoor relay carnival will be held on Feb. 22. Charles R. Van Hise, president, spoke on Monday at the ninety-first opening anniversary of the University of Indiana at Bloomington.

VASSAR COLLEGE

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The first social was given by the senior class to the faculty of Vassar College on Tuesday. An effort is being made to form class teams in water basketball.

Miss Gretchen Thayer '14 of Franklin, Mass., has been elected chairman of the junior-sophomore assembly, which will take place on Feb. 15.

The semester examinations begin on Monday and continue during the following week.

VALLEY CITY STATE NORMAL

VALLEY CITY, N. D.—Prof. Morris Johnson of the Valley City State Normal school has just received an appointment from the Governor to act as delegate to the fourth international congress of school hygiene at Buffalo, Aug. 25-30. The normal school basketball team defeated the Concordia quintet by a score of 37 to 16 in the first game of the conference season and in the first game in which the intercollegiate rules were used.

FLORIDA

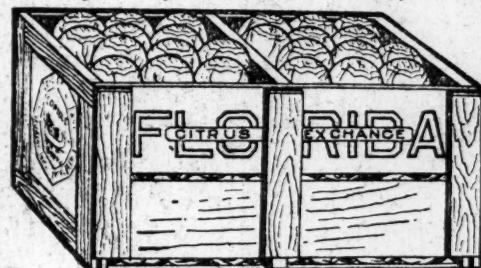
Your Mouth Waters When You See the Florida Citrus Exchange Oranges

A glance at the big, plump, richly colored fruit makes you want it. You see how large and full and rich it looks, and you can just imagine how it would taste—how you would enjoy the sweet "liquid sunshine" stored in its pulp by the balmy sun of Florida.

Florida Citrus Exchange oranges and grapefruit are as good as they look. They are the finest selection of Florida fruit. They are heavier than ordinary fruits; sweeter, because they are left on the trees until they are ripe; and juicier, because only tree-ripened fruit can be really rich and juicy. It pays to be particular when you buy fruit; the best may be had as easily as that not so good.

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Grocers throughout the city are offering discriminating buyers the oranges and grapefruit produced by the Florida Citrus Exchange—a co-operative association of grove owners. Your grocer can supply you with this superior fruit or get it for you.

Cut the Cost of Living
By Buying by the Box

The grocer will be glad to sell you one orange—or a box. Monitor readers are requested to send the names of suitable dealers. When you buy one you'll want a box. Florida Citrus Exchange fruit—tree-ripened—keeps until used, always juicy and sweet. Buy by the box and drink the juice—the ideal beverage.

Each and Every Orange a Good Orange—Every Grapefruit A Good Grapefruit, Tree-Ripened, From Boxes Like This

Tell your grocer you want Florida Citrus Exchange fruit and refuse anything else. Other Florida fruit may be just as good, but the Exchange fruit must be good. Care in culture, picking and packing, and careful inspection all along the line, make it certain that the fruit is just as good as can be had. The requirements of the Exchange are so exacting that only part of the Florida fruit can meet them. Some of that part is for you—Here! Now! Order from your grocer today. Booklet giving more than fifty ways to serve citrus fruits sent for 4c in stamps.

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MINNESOTA MEN
SEEK \$3,869,950 TO
COVER EXPENSES

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The appropriation bill presented to the Legislature by the board of regents to cover the expenses of the University of Minnesota for the next two years totals \$3,869,950. Of this amount \$462,000 is asked for the special maintenance of libraries, research and publication. The entire appropriation for maintenance is \$966,000.

About 1400 of the students participate in some kind of sport according to Allan McBean, manager of athletics at the university.

"Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" will be given by the university glee club Feb. 6. Another entertainment in the form of a comic opera will be given later in the year.

MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—The senior reception of Mt. Holyoke College, held in the gymnasium Tuesday evening, was enjoyed by the seniors and their guests. In the receiving line were Rebecca Thompson, president of the class; Florence Purinton, dean of the college, and Isabelle Laughlin, vice-president of the class. The reception was followed by an assembly and an entertainment given by members of the class. Eunice Smith sang, Lena Wilson gave two monologues, Frances Eldridge, Agnes Daniels and Eliza Stearns rendered an instrumental piece, and Cornelia Thomas played a piano solo.

Mrs. Henry S. Stimson gave a lecture in the music building Wednesday night on "Vocational Opportunities for College Graduates." An informal reception in the library followed the lecture.

PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY

EXETER, N. H.—At a joint meeting of the G. L. Soule and Golden Branch Literary Societies at Phillips Exeter Academy the subject, "That the Six Powers of Europe Should Maintain the Integrity of Turkey," was debated and won by the negative.

The Rev. W. W. Fenn, dean of the Harvard Divinity school, was the chapel speaker Sunday. "Character Building" is the subject of the next meeting of the Christian fraternity.

Both the Dartmouth and Cornell Clubs of the academy held meetings recently. The Merrill lecture last Wednesday was by Charles W. Furlong of Boston. His subject was "Chile."

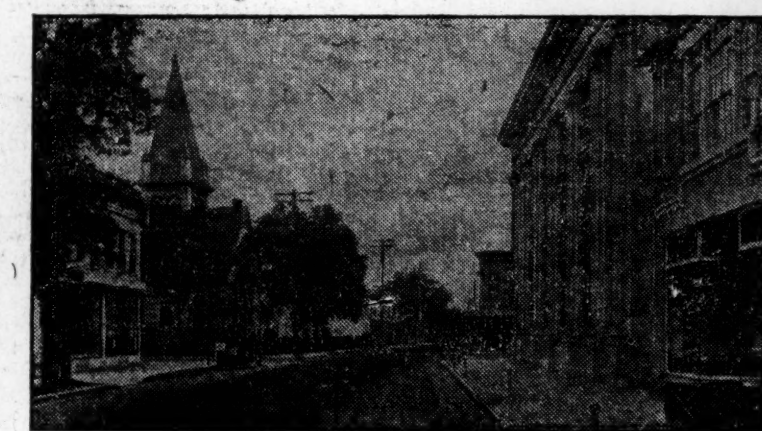
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA—The list of mid-year examinations for the Towne Scientific school at the University of Pennsylvania has just been given out. The examinations extend only one week, beginning Monday, and the same regulations are in force as has been the case in former years. The engineering faculty decided not to extend the time or make any other change, as has been done in the arts and science courses in the Wharton school.

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE

DURHAM, N. H.—New regulations regarding attendance and excuses are to go into effect Feb. 6 at New Hampshire College. Among these are one stating that students are expected to attend all convocation exercises and all meetings of classes in which they are enrolled and another that all schedules of trips of organizations must be approved in advance by the corresponding committees, and a staff of lecturers with practical

BOULEVARD, ROCKVILLE CENTER, N. Y.



ROCKVILLE CENTER, N. Y.—Residential village on Long Island, 20 miles from New York city. Has frequent train and trolley service. Is near ocean and on Merrick road, running nearly the length of the island and a favorite route with motorists. Macadamized streets well shaded and well lighted. Water and lighting plants publicly owned. Village has Carnegie library, high school of special repulse and efficient fire department.

RHODE ISLAND STATE COLLEGE

KINGSTON, R. I.—The class of 1913 in poultry at Rhode Island State College has organized the Lambert Club. The officers have been elected as follows: President, Eric G. Olson of New Bedford; vice-president, George Broadbent of Pawtucket; secretary, Lloyd H. Gledhill of Wakefield, and executive committee, F. G. Ford of Morristown, N. J., and K. T. Mann of New York.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The musical clubs at the Carnegie Institute of Technology are in demand, having two or more engagements each week until the home concert in March. After the latter the clubs will take a trip east. They were the guests of the University Club of Pittsburgh on Jan. 18, the occasion being "Boston Tech." night.

At a recent mass meeting a loving cup was presented to the student body by "the merchants of Oakland in appreciation of their good will." Oakland is the section where the institute is located. The cup was accepted by R. M. Crawford, president of the senior science class.

The new department of music opened with an enrolment of 21 day students and 47 night.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ITHACA, N. Y.—Members of a committee appointed to select a name for the club consisting of financially independent undergraduates at Cornell University are to report on their selection of a name for the club at their next meeting. Officers have been elected and a constitution adopted. The president is R. H. Denham '13; vice-president, F. C. Smith '13; secretary, H. M. Jennings '13, and treasurer, Clyde Bame '13.

Officers for the spring semester have been elected by the Polytechnic Club as follows: President, R. G. Wagenet '14; vice-president, C. W. Stewart '14; secretary and treasurer, Carol Searles '15; tribunal (board of directors), H. J. Harrell '14 and E. D. Flynn '14.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK—In cooperation with the National Civic Federation, beginning Feb. 3, the New York University school of commerce, accounts and finance announces a course in welfare work. Miss Gertrude Beeks, secretary of the employers welfare department of the federation, and a staff of lecturers with practical

MINES BUREAU NEARLY READY

DENVER, Col.—Prof. R. B. Moore, in charge of the local bureau of mines recently opened by the United States government in the Foster building, has about completed the installation of appliances and apparatus necessary for the experimental work for which the bureau was established. Aided by Karl L. Kithil, a mineral technologist, the work of analyzing Colorado ores in a search for rare minerals will be undertaken.

POWER FIRM TO BUILD LINE

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.—It is reported here that the Western Canada Power Company expects within the next six months to construct 17 miles of line between Stave lake and the Pitt river for hauling logs to the river. Steam locomotives will be used on the road. This line will form a part of the electric line planned by the Western Canada Power Company between Vancouver and Mission City on the north bank of the Fraser river.

TEXAS BAPTISTS TO BUILD

TEMPLE, Tex.—The building committee acting for the First Baptist church has reported, recommending the construction of a two-story and basement brick veneer building, the addition to be used for Sunday school purposes principally. This is for temporary use only, as the congregation will soon build a modern church to cost about \$100,000.

ELECTION DATE CHANGE URGED

MONTEPELIER, Vt.—The House Thursday ratified the proposal of an amendment to the constitution to hold the biennial elections in November, by a vote of 146 to 34. Both branches of the Legislature have ratified this amendment, which now goes to the people for decision in September, 1914.

NEW WATER PLANT PROPOSED

TRENTON, N. J.—Application to install a new water supply system for the borough of Hawthorne, Passaic county, has been received by the state water supply commission. Alternative propositions were submitted in the specifications, both of which contemplate driving of artesian wells.

MOTOR LINE FOR TEXAS

WACO, Tex.—Waco men have organized a company to build an interurban from Waco to Temple via Mooreville. A charter has been prepared and will be filed in a few days.

To California
The Pioneer De Luxe
The Golden State Limited
via Rock Island Lines—No Excess Fare

Every evening from Chicago or St. Louis by the direct route of lowest altitudes. Everything that could make this part of your journey a happy sojourn in itself is provided by this peerless train—every worth-while excess train feature but no excess fare.

The through fast "Californian" and other good trains with standard and tourist sleeping cars, every day.



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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

GRACEFUL GOWN FUR TRIMMED

White chiffon broadcloth and brocaded velvet

FUR trimming and overlapped edges make two notable features of mid-winter styles, and this costume shows them both. The gown is a graceful and charming one made from white chiffon broadcloth combined with brocaded velvet and finished with a lace collar and undersleeves.

This is a season of long coats and gowns, and, beneath the enveloping wrap, this gown can be worn to afternoon receptions and any occasion of the kind, while it is charming for the informal dinner, the theater and similar functions.

The skirt is a three-piece one that can be finished at either the high or the natural waist line, and the blouse is made over a lining. If preferred, it can be made high at the neck and with undersleeves, but, just as illustrated, it is in the height of style.

A pretty and quite different effect can be obtained by the use of velvet over satin, or plain charmeuse satin over broche, or by the use of a colored broadcloth in place of the white. All yellow shades are fashionable this season, and buff would be beautiful trimmed with skunk and arranged over panels of white.

The fashionable mole-colored charmeuse would be handsome with the edges of the skirt and blouse simply stitched, and the gown made in this way would be much simpler in effect, available for every day use.

For the medium size, the blouse will require 3 1/2 yards of material 27, 2 1/2 yards 36 or 2 yards 44 or 52 inches wide with 3/4 yard 18 inches wide for the chemise and collar, 3 1/2 yards of fur banding and 1 1/2 yards of lace for sleeve frills. For the skirt will be needed 3 3/4 yards 27 or 36 or 2 1/2 yards 44 or 52



inches wide with 1 1/4 yards of velvet for the panel and 4 1/2 yards of fur banding. The pattern of the blouse (7562) is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7563) from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

TRIED RECIPES

CREAMED SALT PORK
SLICE salt pork thin and soak in cold water for an hour. Drain and dry on a cloth; roll in flour and fry a good brown. Place on warm platter and pour most of the grease from the frying pan; add a tablespoonful or more of flour, stir well in remaining grease, add two cups of fresh milk, stir until smooth, let boil up and pour over pork. This is nice served on toast or with baked potatoes for breakfast or luncheon.

"DUTCH" APPLE PIE
Line a pie dish with good paste and fill dish with sliced, tart apples. Blend one teaspoonful flour and a little cinnamon with one cupful of sugar and pour over apples, together with a few drops of rose flavoring, if liked. Over all pour three quarters of a cupful of thick cream, either sweet or only slightly soured. Bake with one crust only and serve while fresh. This is a particularly delicious member of the apple pie family.—Mothers' Magazine.

EGGLESS DOUGHNUTS
One cup of sugar, two tablespoons of melted butter, dash of nutmeg, 1 1/2 cup of sweet milk, one teaspoon of salt, one half cup of sour milk (sour cream preferred), one half teaspoon of soda, 1 1/2 teaspoon of baking powder, flour to roll out. Roll out one fourth of an inch thick and fry in deep, hot fat.

EGGLESS COOKIES
One cup of sour milk, 1 1/2 cup of butter, one teaspoon of soda, nutmeg to taste, flour to roll out 1/2 inch thick. Cream the sugar and butter and add the nutmeg and soda dissolved in the sour milk. Mix thoroughly and add just enough flour to keep the dough from sticking to the board. Cut out and sprinkle the cookies with granulated sugar before baking in hot oven.—Pictorial Review.

MACHINE EMBROIDERIES SEEN IN FROCKS FOR THE SOUTHLAND

LAST season fashion was enthusiastic over lace; now it is machine embroidery. Flouncings, alovers and bandings in the most exquisite patterns—patterns of infinite sheerness and the openness of lace—are coming from the foreign mills for next summer's wear, and some of the most beautiful of these patterns have been made up into frocks for the Palm Beach season, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Flounced skirts are coming into their own again, and, of course, the deep embroidery flouncings lend themselves especially well to this treatment. The new flounces, however, are perfectly flat—anything like a gathering thread is unheard of—and often the flouncing is so cleverly manipulated that it seems to curve about the skirt as though wrapped like a drape.

These rich machine embroideries are used in combination with sheer batiste, with voile and with net; an open-patterned embroidery sometimes being veiled with net. The 45-inch flouncings are also used as deep tunics over petticoats of net or lace. Everything is exquisitely soft and airy in effect, and almost every lingerie frock for the southland is brightened by a dash of colored silk or of satin. Shot taffeta sashes in pale pink or green mixed with amber are especially popular.

Crepes is the fabric-to-be of next summer, judging by southland costumes. Brocaded crepes of wonderful beauty are used in the sumptuous evening gowns, and new cotton crepes with fine lines made with agaric threads or with tiny sprigged floral patterns in color are being incorporated in Palm Beach dresses and formal gowns.

NURSERY TABLE

Go to a furniture store and purchase an ordinary kitchen table having turned, varnished legs. Have them round the corners of the table and cut off about five inches of each leg before delivering it. You now have a table the height of an ordinary toy table, says the Woman's Home Companion. Upholster the top in green oilcloth, or white if preferred, and finish with brass tacks. Put rubber bumpers on each leg. Now the children have a table large enough to use for any purpose. It cannot be upset. It will not break if the boys run and jump on it. The rubber bumpers prevent the children pushing it against one another, and the corners, being rounded, cannot bump against them. Dolly's best china can be laid out on this without danger of being broken by an upset. Then, if there is company and the large table is crowded, the small table can be nicely set and the children seated thereat.

HOME HELPS

To keep the water fresh and sweet in vases of cut flowers add to it a small bit of sugar.

Cakes split in the center and burst open if the heat on the top is too hot baking them too quickly.

To prevent the ravelings interfering with the making of buttonholes on any material, stitch around the edge of the buttonhole on the sewing machine before cutting it, and there will be no difficulty in making a strong, neat buttonhole.

One half teaspoonful of soda put into yeast stands longer than usual.—Philadelphia Times.

WATER STAINS

To remove water stains from varnished furniture, pour olive oil into a dish and scrape a little white wax into it; this mixture should be heated until the wax melts, then rubbed sparingly on the stains. Finally, rub the surface with a soft linen rag until it is restored to brilliancy.

A simple way to clean painted walls is to put a little aqua ammonia in moderately hot water, dampen a flannel cloth with it, and gently wipe over the painted surface. No scrubbing is necessary.—Commoner.

WHAT TO DO WITH DRIED FRUITS

Way to develop their natural flavors

REALLY good cooking consists in developing natural flavors, and, just as lemon juice is frequently added to brighten fresh pineapple, or orange juice is added to strawberries, the evaporated fruits are often made more sparkling by the addition of other flavors. Spice is occasionally used with prunes, ginger root or candied ginger with pears, while orange and lemon rind and juice, or a little tart jelly are additions to all varieties.

The dried fruits in common winter use are pears, peaches, apricots, prunes and figs, while dates have a definite place in combination with other materials, says the Ladies Home Journal. Dried fruits must be washed thoroughly, then submerged in warm water for 24 hours in a covered utensil, when they will have swollen to their original shape, and, although uncooked, will be already tender. The water in which they were soaked serves as the liquid. The seasoning—as orange rind or spice—is put in at the beginning of the process. The liquid must not boil and the sugar is not added until the last five minutes. As a general rule not less than two hours should be allowed for cooking prunes, apricots and peaches, while pears and figs are improved by cooking three or four hours.

Jellied Apricots—Heat four cupfuls of cooked dried apricots and their juice to a boiling point. Add one cupful of sugar and stew for 10 minutes; then add two tablespoonfuls of gelatin, softened in a quarter of a cupful of water and two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Turn into a mold rubbed lightly with olive oil; stiffen and serve with apricot whip.

To make apricot whip, mix half a cupful of sifted, cooked apricot pulp, the whites of three eggs, half a tablespoon-

ful of lemon juice and half a cupful of powdered sugar. Beat the mixture with a wire whisk until it will hold its shape and serve immediately. If it is desired to keep it some time pile it into buttered ramekins, set in a pan of hot water and bake for 20 minutes in a moderate oven; in this case it becomes an apricot soufflé and may be served either hot or cold with plain stewed apricots.

Dried Pear Shortcake—Make the shortcake mixture of three cupfuls of bread flour, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, four tablespoonfuls of butter—or three tablespoonfuls of lard—and one cupful and a quarter of milk. Bake in two layers. Put together with four cupfuls of cooked pears, which should be heated, and serve with a sauce made of thickened pear juice and whipped cream, or with golden marshmallow sauce. In the latter case decorate the shortcake with whole marshmallows.

To make golden marshmallow sauce, simmer together one cupful of brown sugar and one cupful and a quarter of boiling water for 20 minutes. Then pour the sirup on one cupful of quartered marshmallows. Beat well, add a few drops of vanilla and serve at once.

Marshmallow Figs—Wash pulled figs and let stand for 24 hours in water sufficient to cover. In the morning cook in the same water in a double boiler until tender, adding a little candied orange peel. When done remove the figs and simmer down the sirup directly over the fire. Cut a slit in each fig and insert half a marshmallow. Arrange in high sherbet glasses, pour over the sirup and serve very cold, with or without whipped cream.

Peach Ramekins—Dried peaches, as a general rule, are so brown and unappetizing that they are unwelcome. However, by dint of proper cookery they become succulent and tender and may be used in many ways. Cook half a cupful of rice in milk with a quarter of a cupful of candied orange peel and half a teaspoonful of salt, until the kernels are soft. Then stir in a quarter of a cupful of sugar. Half fill buttered ramekins, place a peach in each, add a little more rice and pile on top a meringue made of the whites of three eggs, three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and a few drops of orange extract. Brown in a moderate oven and serve with orange sauce if desired. A large baking dish may be used in place of the ramekins.

NEWEST WAISTS

Among the newest waists are those which have a row of very tiny bows down the front, instead of buttons, says the New Haven Journal Courier. The most novel styles are the bows of black velvet with two long loops and a cross piece.

LEFTOVERS PUT IN CASSEROLE

Metamorphosed into delicate dish

THE casserole is nearly as old as cooking. In fact, it was the first form of cooking utensil ever made with hands, its only predecessors having been the shell and gourd of nature's fashioning. When the impaling of meat on a sharpened stick above the fire had ceased to be a novelty, and primitive man revolted at the monotony of perpetual roasts and clamored for ragouts, he took mud from the river bank, patted and shaped it into a rude bowl, and dried it in the ashes. This he filled with water into which he dropped morsels of flesh and edible roots, set it carefully in the midst of the glowing embers, and behold! the casserole.

The prehistoric spit has evolved into the fashionable grill of today. From the heated rocks on which shell-fish were laid to roast has developed the baking oven; but the casserole is still the casserole. It is an economizer of labor. Food being served in the same dish in which it was prepared saves the washing of at least one utensil and frequently of a number which would have been employed had the same ingredients been cooked in other styles. The saving in breakage is also worth considering, the heavy earthenware being naturally far more durable than fragile porcelain.

Then, too, the thick walls, which are so serviceable while the baking is in progress, continue to hold the heat after removal from the oven. Soup served in individual casseroles, therefore, remains hot to the last spoonful and meats and vegetables retain their temperature throughout the meal.

At the last analysis, however, the casserole's supreme merit, in the housewife's eyes, says Harpers Bazar, is its ability to metamorphose leftovers into novel and enticing forms. Into its hospitable interior go scraps of fish, flesh or fowl, odds and ends of vegetables, stale bread, or what not, and in due time return to the table transformed and unrecognizable, a symphony of cunningly blended flavors, a censer exhaling savory aromas.

As a practical example of what the casserole can accomplish let us suppose ourselves confronted by the problem of producing some sort of piece de resistance from the following ingredients: Two slices cold toasted bread, one large cup of gravy, ragged remnants of a baked leg of lamb, one pint of cold boiled rice,

one or two boiled carrots and a few spoonfuls of peas.

Put the bread in the oven to dry for crumbling. In the meantime cut the meat from the bone in rather small pieces, and dice the carrots. Butter the inside of a casserole and fill it with alternate layers of rice and meat, sprinkling each meat layer with the carrots, peas and a very little salt and pepper. Heat the gravy and pour it over the whole, and if there is not sufficient liquid to be visible when the dish is slightly tipped add a little hot water. Cover tightly and bake half an hour or until the contents are thoroughly hot. Then remove the cover, spread over the top a layer of crumbs, obtained by grating the dried bread, dot with butter and replace in the oven, or if a gas stove is used, under the broiling flame for a few minutes, to brown. Any variety of cold meat can be utilized in this manner, and tomatoes, asparagus tips, onions, lima and string beans or mushrooms may be substituted for the peas and carrots. Spaghetti makes an agreeable change from the rice.

THREE IN ONE

Get one and a half pounds of flank steak; put in skillet with half tablespoon of drippings and half tablespoon of butter; brown very quickly; lift the meat and make one pint of brown gravy; have ready half cup of rice cooked in salted water. Prepare six medium sized sweet potatoes, pared; place rice in the center of a baking pan, then the browned meat, and arrange the sweet potatoes around the meat, then pour the browned gravy over all and bake two hours; serve hot. This will serve eight or ten people.—Los Angeles Express.

GOBELIN STITCH

Gobelin embroidery is made on an even weave canvas and is in the same class as cross-stitch; in fact, cross-stitch designs can easily be copied in Gobelin embroidery, says the New Orleans Picayune. Gobelin stitch is a short, upright stitch, very much like the blockstitch in Hardinger work, only that it is not so long, being taken over two threads instead of a number as in Hardinger. The lines are continuous and not formed into blocks.



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UNIQUE PARTY FOR BRIDE-TO-BE

Gifts received were rare and surprising

A POPULAR girl of artistic tastes, who is soon to be married, recently received an invitation to attend a party on Grandmothers' day. There was nothing in the invitation to arouse her suspicions, but some two dozen girl friends were in the secret, and the affair proved out of the ordinary, says the Tacoma Tribune.

There had been no mention of costume, but the hostess tripped down the stairway to meet the bride-to-be attired in a gown of pronounced Kate Greenaway type, with mob cap and kerchief, and very attractive she looked.

The parlors were decorated with stiff, old-fashioned posies, the walls being hung with quaint, old-time prints, while "tidies" hung on the chairs, a rose jar shed its fragrance through the room, and the atmosphere generally waited one back several generations.

Then came the surprising feature. One of the girls, tipped off by the entertainer, led up to it in a little speech. "As this is a Grandmother's day party," she remarked, "I thought I'd bring along this quaint silver spoon. It occurred to me that you girls might like to see it."

When the spoon, which it happened was a genuine English specimen of the "rat-tail" pattern, had been duly admired, another girl produced casually a quaint and attractive print. This was a signal for another maid to unwrap a blue Staffordshire cup and saucer, and it then came out that every one had come prepared with some dainty bit to show and talk over. What was the surprise of the unsuspecting guest when, 10 minutes later, the articles were all presented to her for her new home! The wealth of beautiful things into which she came so suddenly fairly took her breath away.

"Silver and china were beyond my purse," said a cousin of the bride whose pocket money was limited, "but I, too, and more evenly.

have a genuine antique to contribute." So saying, she left the room and returned the next moment carrying aloft a plate of the most delicious doughnuts. The recipe, which was, she explained, a hundred years old, was carefully written out, inclosed in an envelope, and laid upon the edge of the dish. This was a signal for several other girls, who had not felt able to indulge in the more costly antiques, to produce delicious cakes made by famous family rules and other good things. Their contributions were not the least enjoyable of the afternoon's program, and were passed with the afternoon's teas.

FASHION BITS

Dinner and reception gowns have generous trains this winter.

A lovely white shetland wool sweater is lined with lavender china silk, with the collar and cuffs in wool to match the lining.

There is little perceptible difference in the increased size of tailored sleeve but in soft flowing materials the change is quite apparent.

Drapery, which tapers to a point touching the skirt at about half way between the hem and waistband, skirt, is a new mode of trimming dresses.—Philadelphia Times.

COVER THE IRONS

When heating flatirons, especially the kind with removable handles, turn an old pan or kettle over them as they are grouped on the stove, says the Commoner, and they will heat much quicker and more evenly.

Mr. Knox Proposes Canal Protest Board

PANAMA CANAL ISSUE MAY GO OVER TO THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION

Secretary Knox's Reply to British Protest Probably Will Require Interchange of Two or Three Notes

SITUATION CLEARED

WASHINGTON—Whether the Panama canal tolls dispute with Great Britain shall go over to the next administration was the principal topic of discussion among diplomats here today. It was admitted that the Knox rejoinder to Sir Edward Grey's note of protest probably would require the interchange of at least two or three additional notes before a complete basis of understanding is reached between the two nations.

The Knox note clears the diplomatic situation by limiting future interchanges to these questions—that the British protest was premature, being based on hypothetical interpretation of the Panama bill; that the President's proclamation fixing rates for vessels through the canal, promulgated before the British note was received, does not meet those hypothetical objections, and that it does not violate the treaty.

It was pointed out as within the range of possibility that President Taft as a means of settlement might submit to Great Britain for ratification the amended arbitration treaty approved by the Senate, but which he has up to date never submitted to Ambassador Bryce.

Proposing a commission of adjustment if Great Britain is not satisfied Secretary Knox's reply to the protest against the exemption of American coastwise shipping from Panama canal tolls assures the British government that American coastwise trade will not be permitted to extend operations into foreign competitive fields and that increased tolls will not be laid on foreign shipping, to balance the remission to American ships.

The communication is devoted to the purpose of reducing to the smallest point and number the issues upon which the two governments failed to agree, and as to these—only two—it is contended that they are entirely susceptible of adjustment by diplomatic means, and without recourse to arbitration.

If this course should not prove acceptable to the British government, it is recommended that the whole controversy be referred to a special commission of inquiry, provision for which was made in the unratified Knox-Bryce general arbitration treaty. That convention was approved by the Senate with an amendment which curtailed the power of the special commission of inquiry to mere investigation and report, and refused to permit the commission to bind either country to a course of arbitration in its findings. Because of this amendment, President Taft has so far declined to complete the treaty by exchanging ratifications with the British government.

To meet the needs of this present issue Secretary Knox now offers to give life to the treaty by an immediate exchange of ratifications, which would insure the existence of a general arbitration treaty between America and Great Britain after the lapse of the existing Hay-Pauncefote treaty, June 4 next. As an alternative, the secretary is willing that a commission be created for the special purpose of ascertaining the facts in regard to the effect upon British shipping of the Panama canal tolls and the President's proclamation fixing the tolls. That convention was approved by the Senate with an amendment which curtailed the power of the special commission of inquiry to mere investigation and report, and refused to permit the commission to bind either country to a course of arbitration in its findings. Because of this amendment, President Taft has so far declined to complete the treaty by exchanging ratifications with the British government.

Much of the secretary's argument rests upon his contention that Sir Edward Grey's protest, being made in advance of the issue of the President's proclamation fixing the tolls, is entirely inapplicable to the controversy in its present state, and that, as a matter of fact, the British contentions rest upon apprehension of things that may happen in the future to the injury of British shipping, which, in all probability, will never occur.

Secretary Knox begins his note, which was delivered to the British foreign office through Mr. Laughlin, the American charge at London, by the flat statement that he cannot agree with the British interpretation of the canal treaties so far as they limit the freedom of action of America or infringe British treaty rights. Pointing out that the Grey note was issued without consideration of the President's toll proclamation, the secretary states that Sir Edward deals chiefly with the possibilities of what the President might do under the canal act, whereas the proclamation has entirely changed the situation.

Taking up the three objections made by the British government, Secretary Knox first discusses that which applies to the exemption from tolls of the government vessels of Panama. This he declares to be a great and complete surprise to the United States, which had always asserted, without challenge, that the status of the countries immediately concerned by reason of their political relation to the territory in which the canal was to be constructed, was different from that of all other countries. He does not believe, therefore, that the British government intended to propose arbitration of this question.

In regard to a second British objection, that the Panama canal act might be thought to confer upon the President the power to discriminate in the use of the

HOUSE DELAYED BY MINORITY FILIBUSTER ON LINCOLN PROJECT

WASHINGTON—For the first time in many years the House clerk was forced to read the journal in full yesterday, as the result of a filibuster conducted by Minority Leader Mann in the interests of the Lincoln memorial project.

Mr. Mann conducted the filibuster, he said, "to teach the other side that the minority is not to be trifled with."

The filibustering on the Democratic side had prevented the House from reaching the Lincoln memorial bill, which the Republicans had hoped to secure action on. As soon as business started Mr. Mann demanded the reading of the journal in full, a task usually dispensed with by unanimous consent.

The clerk skipped over the introduction of bills, but the Republican leader caught the omission and the clerk was forced to go back and start again. Representative Fitzgerald finally moved that the journal be approved; Mr. Mann moved that it be amended, and when this was ruled out of order, moved to lay Mr. Fitzgerald's motion on the table.

In this maze of roll calls, parliamentary inquiries and Democratic attempts to start business, the House consumed half a day's session.

Representative Mann finally abandoned his tactics after securing a parliamentary advantage which will probably result in the consideration of the Lincoln memorial bill next Wednesday.

IMMIGRANT BILL TO COME UP

WASHINGTON—With the clause eliminated requiring aliens entering this country to have certificates of character, Representative Burnett of Alabama, the author of the immigration bill, is expected to call it up today. It was because of the "certificate of character" clause that the Senate insisted upon a further conference.

PASTORS GREET TWO BISHOPS OF METHODIST FAITH

LYNN, Mass.—Pastors of 10 Methodist churches in Lynn, Salem, Swampscott and other nearby places, meet this afternoon in conference with Bishop John W. Hamilton, resident bishop of Boston, and Bishop Theodore Henderson of Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Rev. Donald H. Gerrish of St. Paul's church, will preside at the supper served in the First Methodist church at 6 o'clock p. m. Mayor George Newhall will extend a welcome to the two bishops.

This evening a public meeting will be held in the church auditorium at which the Rev. J. Franklin Knotts, the pastor, will preside. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Arthur P. Sharpe, district superintendent and Bishops Henderson and Hamilton.

ENGINEERS PLAN TO OPEN ROOMS

Members of the Engineers Club in Boston will hold a house-warming in their remodeled quarters at 2 and 4 Commonwealth avenue tomorrow evening.

The officers are: Ira N. Hollis, president; Charles L. Edgar and Charles T. Main, vice-presidents; Luzerne S. Cowles, secretary; Eliot Wadsworth, treasurer, and Charles S. Clark, George B. Francis, Ira N. Hollis, Dugald C. Jackson, J. Henry Neal, Luzerne S. Cowles, Charles E. Gagnebin, Harry J. Horn, Leonard Metcalf, Frederic P. Valentine, Charles B. Davis, Charles L. Edgar, Charles T. Main, Eliot Wadsworth and William A. Wood, board of governors.

FLIGHT OVER PYRENEES

PAU, France—A few minutes after noon Aviator Bider, in his trans-Pyrenees flight to Madrid, had reached Guadalupe, in central Spain, 47 miles from Madrid. He alighted for luncheon and to replenish his petrol, and resumed his flight. He said that his flight over the Pyrenees, at an altitude of more than 10,000 feet, was without incident.

canal in favor of all ships belonging to the United States and its citizens, even in the foreign trade, by granting them reduced tolls, the note quotes from the memorandum attached to the canal act by the President, when it was signed, as follows:

"It is not therefore necessary to discuss the policy of such discrimination until the question may arise in the exercise of the President's discretion."

As no question has yet arisen on this point, which, in the words of the existing arbitration treaty, "it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy," the note holds that the proposition of arbitration is premature. Before passing from that stage of the question, Secretary Knox emphatically disclaims entertaining any doubt as to the right to exempt American warships and other government vessels from tolls, as they are a part of the government's protective system, and it is not understood that Great Britain challenges the right of the United States to protect the canal, or to require an explanation of what relation the movement of a particular vessel through the canal has to its protection.

U. S. CHAMBER BACKS TARIFF BOARD, SEEKS NEW CURRENCY PLAN

Commerce Delegates in Final Session Recognize New Chinese Republic and Offer Mr. Wheeler Presidency

WILSON IS ENDORSED

WASHINGTON—The National Chamber of Commerce at its final session yesterday adopted resolutions favoring a referendum to constituent members of the questions of the creation of a permanent tariff commission and the establishment of a new banking and currency system. Recognition of the republic of China was also favored.

An endorsement of President-elect Wilson's announced intention not to disturb faithful government employees in their positions was opposed and not acted upon. A resolution promising cooperation with Mr. Wilson was passed.

The following directors for the nine groups into which the country has been divided for administrative purposes were chosen:

Group 1—Frederick E. Boothby, Maine State Board of Trade, Portland, Me.; John H. Fahey, Chamber of Commerce, Boston, Mass.; Col. George Pope, Manufacturers' Association, Hartford, Conn.

Group 2—W. A. Marble, Merchants Association, New York, N. Y.; Edward G. Miner, Chamber of Commerce, Rochester, N. Y.; Albert J. Logan, Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.; William D. Mullen, Board of Trade, Wilmington, Del.; Willoughby M. McCormick, Merchants and Manufacturers Association, Baltimore, Md.

Group 3—C. G. Craddock, Chamber of Commerce, Lynchburg, Va.; R. G. Rhett, Chamber of Commerce, Charleston, S. C.; J. W. Mott, Board of Trade, Savannah, Ga.

Group 4—John W. Philp, Chamber of Commerce, Dallas, Tex.; Philip Warle, New Orleans.

Group 5—A. S. Caldwell, Business Men's Club, Memphis, Tenn.; Elias Michael, Business Men's League, St. Louis, Mo.; T. L. Temple, Board of Trade, Texarkana, Ark.

Group 6—James E. Davidson, Board of Commerce, Bay City, Mich.; August H. Vogel, Merchants and Manufacturers Association, Milwaukee, Wis.; Homer H. Johnson, Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland, O.; Frederic Bode, Association of Commerce, Chicago.

Group 7—E. P. Wells, Civic and Commerce Association, Minneapolis, Minn.; George H. Kelly, Commercial Club of Omaha, Omaha, Neb.

Group 8—Charles K. Boettcher, Chamber of Commerce, Denver, Col.

Group 9—J. H. Averill, Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Ore.; Paul T. Carroll, Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, Cal.

The directors elected officers and an executive committee for next year. No president was elected because Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, who was unanimously nominated for reelection, desired to consult with his business associates. The election of a president will be announced after Mr. Wheeler's return to Chicago.

The other officers are Joseph N. Teal of Portland, Ore.; W. D. Simmons of St. Louis, R. B. Farquhar of York, Pa., and H. E. Miles of Racine, Wis., vice-presidents; John J. Edson of Washington, treasurer.

The executive committee is composed of the following: John H. Fahey, Boston, chairman; Frederic Bode, Chicago; John J. Edson, Washington; W. D. Simmons, St. Louis; August Vogel, Milwaukee; E. P. Wells, Minneapolis; John W. Philp, Dallas; W. A. Marble, New York; R. G. Rhett, Charleston, S. C.; A. G. Logan, Pittsburgh, and C. F. Boettcher, Denver.

The resolution on the question of a permanent tariff commission was as follows:

Whereas, the tariff is fundamentally an economic question, affecting directly or indirectly all industry and commerce and all citizens, for which reason the tariff policy of the nation is, and must always be, a political issue, to be determined by the people at national elections; and

Whereas, the adjustment of the tariff schedules to the tariff policy of the nation, on the contrary, is essentially a technical problem, vitally affecting all industry and commerce and demanding for its proper solution a complete, accurate and impartial knowledge of all the essential facts relating to each and every industry covered by the schedules; and

Whereas, Congress, in which alone is invested the lawmaking power, should have at its service, to aid it in framing the tariff schedules, a permanent and competent body of trained and impartial experts, for the purpose of gathering, analyzing and tabulating all of the vast amount of technical and statistical data needed for the intelligent understanding of the many and diverse interests affected by the tariff;

Now, therefore, be it resolved: 1. That the issues thus involved are peculiarly within the scope of the proposed activities of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America and should be submitted, by a referendum, to the constituent members in order thereby to ascertain their views and to determine the policy of the chamber.

COL. ROOSEVELT AIMS TO GET SETTLEMENT IN GARMENT STRIKE

NEW YORK—Theodore Roosevelt, whose interest in the garment workers' strike, was aroused a few days ago by a visit to the East Side strikers, called Gertrude Barnum, the leading organizer of the white goods workers, to the Outlook office today, for a conference to bring about a settlement.

Colonel Roosevelt said he would make a statement later in the day. He declared he was interested in the strikers and their cause. He said there was need for immediate action. He said his position in the matter was that of an interested private citizen.

Gertrude Corliss, another leader of the strikers, and several union officials appeared today to Mayor Gaynor and Police Commissioner Waldo to take some action against two policemen, whose numbers Miss Corliss had taken, for striking Irene Roth, a strike picket, because she refused to move from a factory at Sixth avenue and Twenty-fifth street. A guard hired by the factory attacked another girl, Miss Corliss said.

Plans were being perfected today for the parade of strikers on Monday.

There were further disturbances today in certain sections of the factory districts. Thirty shots were fired in one fight.

The workers were armed and guarded and as they drew near the factory there was a clash. Shots were exchanged.

Several hundred girl strikers opposed the police in Astor place near Fourth avenue today.

WASHINGTON—Declaring that the action of New York police toward striking women garment workers made essential an investigation of the economic conditions which led to the labor troubles, Representative Victor Berger of Wisconsin today found a point which he said he believed would give Congress jurisdiction to investigate.

"If garments are produced under adverse conditions and then shipped to another state, it seems to me that Congress has power of regulation," he said.

"I have written to New York for affidavits as to conditions the garment workers have been forced to work under, their hours of labor and the pay they receive. As soon as I receive this information I will bring the whole strike situation to the attention of Congress and I think we will have some information as remarkable as that adduced at the Lawrence strike hearings."

mitted is to the effect that Congress should be urged to create a permanent body of experts to gather, investigate and tabulate technical and statistical facts of all kinds pertinent to the tariff schedules, both in this and other countries, and to report thereon from time to time to Congress when and as it may direct, its reports to be available to Congress in the framing of tariff schedules and available to the President for his guidance in his consideration of tariff bills and of proposed commercial treaties with other nations.

3. That this resolution be referred to the board of directors for submission to the constituent members of this chamber to ascertain their views thereon. The resolution on the question of a banking and currency system was:

Our present banking and currency system based upon laws enacted 50 years ago is entirely inadequate for the present needs of the people and the business interests of the country on which the welfare of our people depends.

That there is no necessity for the continuance of this condition in the United States and the recurring financial panics it tends to induce are evidenced by the absence of such frequent financial disturbances in other countries.

The serious defects of our present system should be remedied by prompt and effective legislation, which while preventing control by any self constituted and self perpetuating board, will in all its essentials safeguard, not only business and commerce, but the interests of all our people, it being the conviction of this chamber that such legislation is infinitely more important to the worker, the farmer, the merchant and manufacturer than to the banker.

Public discussion of this subject has indicated a general desire that the present intolerable condition be remedied without delay, but there is lacking definite proposal by Congress to meet the recognized need.

This resolution is, therefore, referred to the board of directors, with the request that they take such prompt and vigorous action as will in their judgment contribute more effectively to the solution of this problem.

Edward A. Filene and the other Bostonians who came to Washington to attend the meeting left last night entirely satisfied with the work.

"I am confident that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States will accomplish something worth while," said Mr. Filene. "I have attended many number of conventions of various kinds in Washington and have often seen resolutions put through that meant nothing in the long run. With this affair it has been different. One attending the sessions soon realized that every delegate meant business."

ACTION BY POWERS IN TURKISH CRISIS IS CALLED IMPERATIVE

(Continued from page one)

immediate action by the powers was imperative, if renewal of hostilities was to be avoided. The diplomats expected within the day to receive authority to resolve themselves into a formal ambassadorial conference to decide the question of intervention.

Rechid Pasha and his colleagues refused to admit that they had been recalled to Constantinople by the new cabinet, a report that was current, but they sent and received many cipher despatches from the capital.

The Balkan peace delegates were in session all night because of the report from Constantinople, and were conferring today regarding the situation. It was said that they probably would defer action until a conference of the ambassadors of the powers was held at the foreign office.

(By the United Press)

CONSTANTINOPLE—Following the sudden crisis in this city which led to the enforced resignation of Kiamil Pasha and the Turkish cabinet, the Young Turks, the committee of union and progress, are in control and Mahmoud Shekret Pasha, former minister of war and leader of the Young Turks army which deposed Sultan Abdul Hamid, has been appointed grand vizier.

The new cabinet as finally completed this afternoon is as follows: Grand vizier, and minister of war, Mahmoud Shekret Pasha; president of council of state, Said Halim; interior, Hadji Adil; foreign affairs, Mukhtar Pasha; marine, Tachurukula Mahmud; justice, Ibrahim Pasha; finance, Rifat Bey; public works, Bataria Effendi; plus foundations, Haini Pasha; agriculture, Djelal Effendi; posts, Oskian Bey; public instruction, Shukri Pasha.

The new cabinet met late this afternoon to draft another reply to the joint note of the great powers.

Although Enver Bey, the leader of the Turks and Arabs in Tripoli against the Italians, and Talaat Bey, Young Turk heads, had taken precautions against any disorder following the assumption of control by their party, Nazim Pasha, commander of the Turkish army, was killed. It is reported that his aide-camp fired from a window at Enver Bey and the return shots struck the commander in chief.

The sudden uprising which led to the return to power of the Young Turks was caused by the intended surrender of Adrianople to the Balkan allies.

Talaat Bey is provisional minister of the interior and Izzet Pasha of war. Thousands of Ottoman troops from Asia Minor were moved across the Bosphorus into European Turkey today and Thursday night. They have reinforced the troops on the Tchataldja lines and in the peninsula of Gallipoli. Since the signing of the armistice agreement the last of November 300,000 Turkish troops are said to have been brought from Asia.

In addition to the title of military commander of Constantinople Enver Bey has assumed the title of chief of staff, left vacant by Nazim Pasha.

The resignation of the cabinet was announced in the following official statement:

"The decision of Kiamil Pasha's cabinet, taken in response to the note handed to the Turkish government by the European powers, to abandon the fortress of Adrianople and part of the islands in the Aegean sea, and the convocation of an extraordinary assembly of the grand council of the Ottoman empire to which the cabinet's decision was submitted—a course contrary to the prescriptions of the constitutional charter and violating the sacred rights of the people—roused the indignation of the Turkish nation with the result that the people made a demonstration before the sublime Porte and brought about the resignation of the government."

The committee of union and progress issued a proclamation saying that while the Ottoman government under Said Pasha carried on a victorious campaign in Albania, the succeeding government under Mukhtar Pasha ruined Turkish authority in Albania. It thereby excited the appetites of the Balkan powers.

"Mukhtar Pasha's cabinet," continues the proclamation, "gave the death blow to the constitution and its policy led to the formation of the Balkan League. Although it knew of this league, the Mukhtar cabinet disbanded 120,000 troops."

"Russia wanted the war postponed until the spring, but King Ferdinand of Bulgaria said: 'We shall not find such a weak Turkish government in office in the spring.'"

"The general staff had prepared a plan of attack against the Balkan powers, but the Mukhtar and Kiamil cabinets, instead of executing this plan, appointed incapable generals to positions of command and pursued a policy destructive of the warlike spirit of the army and the people. The Kiamil cabinet, instead of prosecuting the war, tried to restore the Hamidian regime."

The proclamation further charges that the Kiamil government was displaying unjustified weakness in the peace negotiations, while the allies had won the powers over to their side. It declares that Kiamil Pasha betrayed his country by offering to yield Adrianople and the

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Aegean island, and to conceal his treason summoned a consultative assembly.

"The Ottoman nation," the proclamation concludes, "could not endure such a government headed by a traitor, and thus exercised its right to revolution. Hence, the Kiamil cabinet resigned and the Sultan was asked to summon a cabinet which will be able to take the fullest advantage of the nation's strength to protect the fatherland."

"The Ottoman nation cannot sacrifice its rights, and will employ all the means in its power to defend them and show that it wishes to live with honor."

MANAGER FOR BASS GIVES HIS BALLOT TO A DEMOCRAT

CONCORD, N. H.—The chances of Henry Hollis, Democrat, to be the next United States senator from New Hampshire were increased this afternoon when Clifford L. Snow, legislative manager for Robert H. Bass, Progressive candidate, cast his vote for a Democrat. Today's vote was a mere observance of the law which requires that the Legislature shall ballot in joint session every day until a senator is chosen. Only 18 members were present.

The vote was: Hollis, D., 9; Edward N. Pearson, R., 6, and C. R. Corning, R., Charles E. Carr, D., and E. J. Knowlton, D., each one.

It was the first time during the eight ballots that Bass' name has not figured, and the fact that Snow cast his vote for Knowlton made politicians believe that the Democrats have reached an agreement with the Progressives, whose control of 21 votes gives them the balance of power.

Consolidation is urged on the ground of economy and efficiency. As planned the department would be under the direction of three commissioners, one to receive \$7500 and two to be unpaid. The other paid officials would be two deputies at salaries of \$4000.

The bath department is now composed of five trustees with a \$2200 superintendent. The music department has a board of five unpaid trustees with a secretary at a salary of \$1200.

The park department is under the direction of three unpaid commissioners with a superintendent at \$4200, an assistant at \$2500, an engineer at \$2500, a landscape architect at \$1000 and a chief clerk at \$3000.

The public grounds department has a superintendent at \$4000 a year, making a total expense of \$20,600 for the four departments as against a salary expense of \$15,000 under the consolidation plan.

According to the plan, two deputy commissioners would be at the head of the two subdepartments, one embracing everything in connection with the city playgrounds, baths and music interests, thus taking the playgrounds out of the jurisdiction of the park department.

The second department would have charge of parks and public grounds.

DAKOTA DAN IS OPPOSED
Horace Whitmore, who was a beneficiary under the will made by "Dakota Dan" Russell while the latter was in Minnesota, was a witness today at the hearing before Gilbert A. Pevey, as master, at East Cambridge. Whitmore was to have received \$35,000 under the will. At the first hearing he favored Dakota Dan, but at this hearing he opposed him as the real Daniel Blake Russell.

CLUB PRESIDENT WITHDRAWS
WASHINGTON—Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, wife of the senator from Virginia, Thursday withdrew as a candidate for president of the Congressional Club. This leaves the field clear for Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher, wife of the senator from Florida.

CAPTAIN CECIL GETS MEDAL
WASHINGTON—President Taft Thursday presented to Capt. Josephus S. Cecil of the eighteenth United States infantry the medal of honor voted to him by Congress for gallantry in action in the Philippines in March, 1906.

CHIEF JUSTICE SELECTED
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Clarke H. Johnson, associate justice of the supreme court, was unanimously elected chief justice Thursday in grand committee of the General Assembly, successor to Edward C. Dubois, retired.

Filene's

Girls' \$10 and \$12.50 Coats \$5.95

Afternoon
Tea
Filene
Restaurant
3 to 5
Daily

GIRLS' BOX COATS, three-piece belt and convertible collar, made to our specifications, plaid back, diagonals, mixtures, chevrons, zibelines, chinchillas, novelties.

This week we tried the experiment of including coats for girls and misses in a mid-week sale of women's coats.

The women's coats sold readily. Those for misses went pretty well. But the girls did not find it convenient to attend, and the sales in that department were not large.

And so for this week-end, when girls and misses will be able to go shopping, the offering of coats for them is almost as attractive as it was last Wednesday.

Wm. Filene's Sons Company
Outfitters to Men, Women, Children

CITY SEALER RELATES EFFICIENCY ATTAINED AND SERVICE RESULT

Coal Usually Found Overweight in Cart Deliveries and Bags Sold by Peddlers Is Official's Statement

WORKS SUBMITTED

Charles B. Woolley, sealer of weights and measures of Boston, who is now preparing his annual report to Mayor Fitzgerald, reaches three main conclusions from reviewing work of the fiscal year: First, that Boston in the matter of its weights and measures, is supervised better than is any city in the United States; second, that there is a notable increase in the honesty of dealers, brought about by the vigilance of the department during the past year; third, that Boston was never so free from fraudulent weights and measures. "Our department," said Mr. Woolley, "is second to none in this country. New York's 32 men are not able to cover the immense territory of the metropolis in the way it should be done although the department there has shown a wonderful improvement under the direction of Mr. Walsh, the sealer. I make this statement in support of my first conclusion.

"With regard to the increasing honesty of dealers I will say that while it is noticeable among all classes with whom we come in contact, it is particularly true of coal dealers.

"In a large majority of cases in which we have held up carts carrying coal to the consumers and have had them weighed, the loads have been overweight rather than underweight. This was not formerly so. Also when we take a bag of coal from the peddlers and weigh it, we find in almost every case that it is up to the standard weight. Supervision of this sort of coal traffic has been one of the department's greatest problems.

"With the price of coal where it is now, was it not to be expected that sellers fraudulently inclined would use every means to make money by short weight? With this in mind the deputy sealers have exercised especial vigilance and the result has been gratifying. Kept them all honest? Yes, in a sense, but I prefer to regard it as good influence—one that impresses men in its moral aspects as well as in the mere necessity of obedience to law. It has its educational features. It has taught the coal peddlers, many of whom are comparatively newcomers into our country, that it is better for them to be honest."

"Boston," said Mr. Woolley, "was never so free from fraudulent weights and measures as it is now. During the last year the department has come into possession of more than 1000 sets of scales alone, which have been found below the standard. For the most part, these scales are of the cheaply constructed variety and vary from the standard.

"They have not all been confiscated," explains the sealer. "Since the campaign of education and inspections has been inaugurated by the department, hundreds of dealers have brought their scales in at the Summer street office and left them to be destroyed along with those confiscated."

There are 10 deputy sealers attached to the department. Two of them devote themselves almost exclusively to the stopping of teams for weighing loads. The others are constantly on the move, visiting stores and stands, testing scales and measures, molasses, kerosene and gasoline pumps, and platform scales.

In the last year the department has made approximately 110,000 separate inspections. More than 26,000 of these have revealed the need of adjustments which have been made wherever possible. Six thousand pieces of apparatus were tagged to be condemned. Out of the 80 cases taken to the court about 60 have been convicted of violations and penalized. The number of arrests has decreased, however.

"It is not arrests we are after," said Mr. Woolley. "Thorough supervision is our offense and results show that it is our best defense, as Percy Haughton might say."

What recommendations the sealer will make to the mayor this year he was not prepared to say. "Of course," he said, "we'd like more money. We'd like more men and automobiles and horses with which to do the work. But the city is under a heavy debt and I am aware that there are pressing needs of other departments that must be met just now. Later, perhaps, we'll get what we need, but in the meantime I shall feel well satisfied with a few more men and a 'light hitch' or a runabout with which to make quick inspections of my own."

INTERSTATE BRIDGE OPPOSED

SALEM, Ore.—Opposition to the proposed interstate bridge over the Columbia river between Portland and Vancouver is indicated by the appearance in the House of Representatives of a joint resolution calling for the appointment of a joint committee to confer with a similar committee from the state of Washington in regard to the building of such a bridge.

MEETING TO AID RED CROSS

SALEM, Mass.—A union meeting of the churches will be held in the North church Sunday evening for the purpose of raising money for the Red Cross work in the Balkan-Turkish war.

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY IS GOV. WILSON'S AIM

President-Elect Said to Be Determined That All Congress Factions Shall Be at Peace When New Administration Begins Its Work at Opening of Extra Session

WASHINGTON — President-elect Woodrow Wilson seems determined not to begin his administration with party difference in Washington to threaten to defeat his program of constructive legislation. He is hearing representatives of all party factions at Trenton, but committing himself to none of them. Not a word has he said that indicates where he stands as between the men in the party who for many months have been so near to a serious disagreement over procedure; but he has said many words, according to authoritative information, about the necessity for party harmony if other victories at the polls are to follow that of last November.

The men with whom he has talked seem to have been impressed not only by what he said, but by the way in which he said it, and as a result there seems to be a serious purpose on the part of all party leaders, regardless of factional tendencies, to rally around the new President and accept his leadership.

There goes with this purpose, of course, the assumption that Mr. Wilson does not purpose slighting anybody, but will see that every loyal party leader has an even chance with every other loyal party leader to secure working assignments that will permit of an increase in prestige and efficiency.

Just how this program of Mr. Wilson's will work out ultimately it is of course not possible to know at this time, but so far as the present is concerned, it has served, and is serving, his purpose admirably. His refusal to commit himself to any definite plan of Senate reorganization, or to outline in advance any of the details of his legislative program, has had a softening and harmonizing effect in this city.

The reorganization contest in the Senate would have been critical by this time if Mr. Wilson had permitted himself to take either side. The result of his taking neither side seems to have had the result, thus far, of making the chiefs of the opposing factions more ready to "give and take," more willing to recognize that they are all Democrats, and more liberal in imputing disinterested motives to those with whom they differ. Almost nothing has been heard here about the reorganization situation for a couple of weeks, and yet that situation, potentially, is the most delicate of any that now confronts the party.

Instead of engaging in a contest whose only outcome would be discord and party inefficiency, the leaders now are doing all they can to bring about a condition that will leave no dissatisfied elements. The probable basis of compromise will be a fair division of authority in the Senate between the conservatives and the progressives. In order to secure that result the conservatives will be compelled to surrender a good deal that has come to them through the operation of the rule of seniority, but they now profess to be willing to do this, if peace may follow. In all of this the directing hand of the President-elect is seen.

The weak spot in the Democratic armor, after March 4, will be the Senate. The White House will contain a Democratic President, with title to the place unquestioned. A Democratic Vice-President, with equally good title, will preside over the Senate. In the House the large majority of the present Congress will be radically increased. But in the Senate the Democratic majority will be very small—not to exceed one or two at the most, as things are now going—and it will require perfect harmony of action if Mr. Wilson's legislative program is to be successful in that body.

Hence it is that he is paying so much attention to Senate matters, conferring with so many Senate leaders, and counseling harmony at every interview. Mr. Wilson, therefore, while announcing himself a Progressive, will, it is said by those who pretend to know, do nothing to embarrass the conservatives in the party, but will receive all hands with cordiality, and measure their Democracy, not by whether they have been conservative or radical in the past, but rather by their attitude toward the legislation which he will propose.

Some of the old timers here are rather skeptical with regard to Mr. Wilson's ability to preserve this condition of harmony after March 4, but they refrain from prophecy, because he has been so uniformly successful and so wonderfully tactful and well poised in everything he has said and done, and seems to have so thorough an understanding of what is expected of him, that prophecy of failure might not be verified. These old timers, while skeptical, admit that if anybody in the world can win out with a harmony program like that of Mr. Wilson, it is Mr. Wilson himself, and they are content to wait and see what the results are following inauguration.

Mr. Wilson will not have accomplished the phenomenal if he should carry his harmony plans through, but he will have done something which but few men in the country could do. This is the judgment of other old timers, men who are familiar with American political history for the past half century, and who believe that the chances are at least even in favor of the success of the Wilson peace program.

In the meantime, the Democratic leaders in Congress, in both factions, compliment Mr. Wilson on not having said or done anything to inflame existing prejudices and dislikes, but on the contrary to have said and done everything in his power to make it possible for

these men, entertaining these hostile views, to meet on common ground as Democrats without any surrender of principles or sacrifice of prestige.

Mr. Wilson's caution is very timely. The Democratic party will be stronger at Washington but weaker in the country relatively, on March 4, than upon coming into power at any previous time in its history. It was much stronger in defeat in 1896 and in 1900 than it was in victory in 1912, and this in spite of the heavy increase in population. The leaders of the party have therefore been glad to avail themselves of the situation which Mr. Wilson has so tactfully brought about. They are counting on a lease of power greater than four years, and with that thought in mind they have been exchanging views as to party policy. The narrow margin by which the party will hold the new Senate makes it absolutely necessary that great care be exercised there, as well as great patience and forbearance. The hostile Democratic chiefs seem to recognize that they must in some manner sink their differences out of sight, and get together in support of a program that will command the support of the country.

The problem of 1913 will present two important factors: First, that never in the past, in this country, has a third party movement made a formidable showing in more than a single campaign; and, second, that Democratic success in that year will depend on accessions from whichever faction of the Republican party is dissolved in the intervening time. In other words, if the Democrats are to win in 1913, they must get many accessions from either Republican or Progressive ranks in the meantime. And as a condition precedent to this result is party harmony in the Senate, so that some attractive legislative program may be put through, covering the tariff, the trusts and the currency.

LOW COTTON TARIFF IS COMMITTEE PLAN AS HEARING CLOSES

WASHINGTON—Flax, hemp and jute and their manufactures were the tariff topics when the House ways and means committee met today to continue the hearing on the Payne-Aldrich law preparatory to introducing a new measure in the coming special session of Congress. Attack of mill interests on the proposed revision on textile manufactures has resulted so far in a virtual conclusion of the committee majority to strike a rate readjustment even lower than planned in the previous Democratic cotton revision bills.

There will be substantial reductions from the tentative cotton schedule basis, running down as low as 5 per cent on the cheaper goods that the working classes depend upon. The compromise revision schedule proposed Wednesday by Lewis W. Walker of Greenville, S. C., former head of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, assumed more importance Thursday as a basis for Democratic general reduction plans.

It was frequently referred to during the examination of witnesses and it will have a considerable bearing in the committee's figuring on the low rates. There also will be some reductions in "Schedule J," that part of the Payne-Aldrich law that deals with flax, hemp and jute and their manufactures. The Democratic leaders, however, realize that this schedule is more competitive than most of the others.

A very large proportion of this schedule, which embraces the big lace and linen industries, covers articles that are deemed luxuries with consequent high tariff warranted from the Democratic program viewpoint.

The committee concluded taking testimony Thursday on the cotton schedule. Most of the witnesses wanted retention of the rates in the present tariff law, particularly on jacquard figured cotton goods, upholstery generally, on print cotton goods and on cotton handkerchiefs.

Other witnesses, while preferring the present policy, were disposed to be conciliatory in view of the determination of the Democratic leaders to reduce the tariff along revenue lines, particularly on the more common articles.

WATER PER CAPITA 123 GALLONS

In 1912, according to figures of the metropolitan district just reported, the average daily draught of water per capita credits to Boston's use 123 gallons and to Milton 41 gallons. The figures for other places are: Somerville 79, Malden 48, Chelsea 85, Everett 75, Quincy 81, Medford 49, Melrose 69, Revere 75, Watertown 67, Arlington 89, Winthrop 65, Stoneham 78, Belmont 71, Lexington 75, Nahant 69, Swampscott 61; average 107 gallons.

MEDAL ACCEPTED BY PROXY

NEW YORK—In accepting for her husband from the American Museum of Safety, Thursday night, the Rathenau medal of honor, awarded for a safety lamp invention, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison explained that the inventor has been in seclusion in his workshop for two months and expects to continue in retirement until he completes the innovation he is working on.

MR. WILSON PLANS CANAL VISIT AFTER THE EXTRA SESSION

TRENTON, N. J. — President-elect Wilson plans to visit the Panama canal at the end of the coming extra session of Congress. This was made known Thursday when he told a delegation from Asheville, N. C., who came to offer him a summer home there, that he was not making plans for next summer because he hoped to spend a part of it in the Canal Zone, and could not guess how long Congress would be in session.

The North Carolina callers were headed by National Committeeman Josephus Daniels, who brought photographs of the house which the citizens of Asheville offer the Governor and his family.

Mr. Daniels talked politics with Mr. Wilson for some time. The Governor said that the conference concerned chiefly the situation in states now deadlocked over the election of United States senators.

National Chairman William F. McCombs also took up the senatorial situation in various states with the Governor and talked over appointments, but no details of the conference were made known.

The visit of Representative William Kent of California attracted attention because Mr. Kent was the first Progressive Republican to confer with the President-elect.

The Governor added that Mr. Kent had advocated a national policy with reference to the development of the country's natural resources as against the idea of giving the conservation question over to the states.

Governor Wilson indicated Thursday that he was not especially anxious that a reception or any other substitute be provided for the inaugural ball, which he opposed.

"I shall be perfectly content with any arrangement the committee may make," said Mr. Wilson.

WASHINGTON—As the result of a general canvass of the Senate Thursday announcement was made that in all probability there would be no general public reception to President Wilson following his inauguration March 4.

When the Washington inaugural committee referred the subject to the Congressional inaugural committee, and that body refused to take cognizance of it, the Senate members of the committee led by Senator Overman of North Carolina interviewed practically all members of the Senate. They found a preponderance of opinion in opposition to any public event during the evening following the inauguration.

ROUTE OF RAILWAY LINE IS PROTESTED

LANSING, Mich.—Representatives of the Lake Shore, Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads appeared before the railroad commission recently and objected to the proposed route of the Michigan & Chicago interurban which is to be built between Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids.

The steam roads object to the interurban crossing their tracks. The electric men accused the steam roads of protesting against the road to prevent competition.

LUMBER BUSINESS CHANGES OWNERS

SPOKANE, Wash.—The Northwest Lumber Company, a \$60,000 corporation, operating retail lumber and building material yards at Butte, Anaconda, Ringling and White Springs, Mont., has been purchased by William W. Powell of Spokane and associates.

Mr. Powell will be the active head of the company with offices in Butte. Until a few months ago he was associated with the Blackwell Lumber Company at Spirit Lake, Idaho.

GIRLS AT COLLEGE HEAR OF CHINA

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Guests from India and China were entertained by Wellesley College students yesterday afternoon and evening. Mr. and Mrs. Rustum Rustun Je of India, wearing native costumes, inspected the campus houses. Mr. Je said the purpose of his visit here was to secure data concerning American colleges. Before he returns home he will come to Wellesley again to talk on "Conditions in India."

Last evening J. O. P. Bland, who holds a position under the British government in China, spoke on "The China of Today."

SENATE PASSES MILITIA BILL

WASHINGTON—A bill passed by the Senate Thursday provides for the naval militia as a part of the regular navy in the same way that the national guard is now related to the regular army. Enlistments in the naval militia would make its members subject to call by the President in time of war. The bill has been strongly endorsed by the navy department.

"KAR-NE-VAL" IS PLANNED

SALEM, Mass.—The Washington trip committee of the second corps cadets is arranging to hold Feb. 4 an indoor picnic, and from Feb. 17 to 22 inclusive a "Kar-Ne-Val" or mechanics' fair.

MEADVILLE, PA., EXPECTS NEW BUILDINGS FOR COLLEGE SOON



Crawford county court house, Meadville, Pa.

MEADVILLE, Pa.—This city is one of the progressive municipalities of the western part of the Keystone state. While it was settled in 1788, by David Mead, its marked advance dates from 1866, when the first charter was granted. Now the city has nearly 15,000 inhabitants, paved streets, a variety of manufacturing interests, several educational institutions beside the public schools, a score of churches and many social and fraternal organizations.

Among the institutions of learning situated here are Allegheny College, Meadville theological school, and the Pennsylvania and Beethoven colleges of music. The first named was established

in 1815 with one building. Now the students number 400 young men and women, and three additional buildings are planned in connection with the centennial celebration in June, 1915. The theological school, established in 1844, now has large buildings and a handsome campus.

The city has a government building, a public library and handsome public school buildings. Among the industries are one of the largest corset factories in the world, plants manufacturing marine and other engines, wrenches and candy. Meadville is the county seat of Crawford county and is the terminal of two divisions of the Erie railroad. Much rolling stock is repaired here.

GALVESTON STRIDES AHEAD IN COMMERCE

City Sees Gain Placing It Next New York in Foreign Commerce and Also a Great Advance in Banking

RECORDS BROKEN

GALVESTON, Texas — Remarkable hardly describes the record established by the port of Galveston for the year 1912.

Twenty years ago this port on the gulf of Mexico, rarely introduced in the commercial reports of the world, was lighting cargo loaded at the port a distance of nine miles into the gulf of Mexico, where it was loaded in many instances on sailing ships, and only a portion of it on steamers for foreign ports.

In this period the port has deepened the harbor channel until where there was nine feet of water there is now 30 feet. Not only have Galveston's people been active in harbor improvement but they have kept pace in the increase of their commerce. The year just closed is a striking example of what may be done.

The total value of foreign exports for 1912 was \$288,107,189. The best previous record was in 1910 when \$201,857,219 worth of goods was sent to foreign ports. The record of \$288,107,189 is an increase made last year of \$91,757,486.

Galveston for a number of years has been the greatest cotton exporting port in the world, and this year it exceeded all its earlier records, 4,294,200 bales of cotton having been loaded for foreign destinations, an increase of 1,291,959 bales over the record for 1911.

There was an increase in the tonnage movement of 195 ships entering, with an increase of 439,175 tons, and an increase of 212 clearing, with a corresponding increase of 832,247 tons.

Galveston's bank clearings were the largest in the history of the city, reaching \$1,030,858,000, and being an increase over last year of \$123,025,000.

Exports of wheat showed an increase of \$249,847 bushels.

During the year the federal government expended \$612,451 on federal improvements in the harbor and city.

More new buildings were erected within the year than in any previous year in the city's history, and real estate valued at \$4,034,390, changed hands in Galveston during 1912. To show the progressive tempo of Galveston, 17 charter amendments will be asked for, providing for bond issues aggregating \$750,000 for municipal improvements.

An adjustment of taxable values, based upon the Somer system of fixed values, has just been made.

During the year \$500,000 was spent in the county for good roads, and the \$2,000,000 causeway, connecting Galveston Island with the mainland, was opened to commerce.

The local cotton-handling facilities of the port were increased during the year

by five concentrating plants, having an annual handling capacity of more than 1,000,000 bales, and contract has been let and work already begun on the first of the new plants of this character for 1913, which will have a handling capacity of 1,000,000 bales per year itself. Several other plants of this nature are projected.

An old directory of Galveston, published in 1857, recently unearthed, gives the exports of cotton through the port of Galveston in that year as 70,000 bales and offers the proposition that some day Galveston may handle as much cotton as New Orleans was then handling, about 500,000 bales per year. That prediction has been realized in this year's business more than eight times over, and Galveston today, with its population of 40,000, its wonderful climate, its complete facilities, its 65 lines of steamers plying regularly between Galveston and the ports of the world, ranks next to New York, with its 4,000,000 people, in the list of American ports in the total of its foreign commerce, having reached and surpassed in this direction such old established ports as Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco. In fact Galveston claims to do more foreign business than all of the Pacific coast ports combined.

If in 1857 the most sanguine of its citizens could only imagine a commercial condition for the future that in 50 years has been accomplished to an extent of eight times greater than was then imagined, it is almost impossible to foresee what may be accomplished by the Galveston of the future when one remembers that the great state of Texas alone has 167,000 acres of land, more territory than Germany and the British isles, which countries now maintain and support a population of more than 100,000,000, while Texas has less than 4,000,000 people. Add to this the territory adjoining Texas and lying between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains, all of which, apparently must seek its outlet through the Gulf ports, particularly with the influence of the Panama canal strongly felt, and it is not easy even to guess what the Galveston of the future may be.

FIRE DAMAGES FLOWER MARKET

Fire in the rear of the basement of the Warren building at 1A, 2 and 2A Park street early this morning caused a damage of approximately \$3000. The principal loss is sustained by the Boston Cooperative Flower Market, which occupies the basement and a portion of the street floor.

TRAINING CHOICE IS PRIZE THEME

PEABODY, Mass.—The alumni prize composition subject is to be "Which is more beneficial in life—a college education or a business training?" and closes March 3. Members of the junior class compete, and two sets of standard books are prizes.

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF LA JUNTA, COL.



LA JUNTA, Col.—County seat of Otero county, has population of 7000. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe division point, and has second largest railroad shops of the system, an employees' clubhouse and reading room and a \$100,000 depot. Many beautiful residences, modern business blocks and well-equipped schools. Is center of large farming district under irrigation. Growing of sugar beets one of principal agricultural pursuits.

HEBREW UNION PLANS TO RAISE MILLION TO ENDOW ITS COLLEGE

CINCINNATI—The twenty-third biennial council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations closed here yesterday with the election of an executive committee consisting of 30 members.

The committee organized by electing J. Walter Freiberg president, Charles Shohl vice-president and Solomon Fox treasurer. Levy Lipman was chosen secretary of the executive board. They are all Cincinnati men. This committee will select the place of meeting in 1915.

A resolution was adopted by the council to appoint 1000 representatives throughout the country, who in turn will endeavor to get 1000 men to donate \$1000 each. This total of \$1,000,000 will become an endowment fund, the interest from which will be used to maintain the Hebrew Union College of this city. It was agreed to abolish the stipend system at the college and substitute the scholarship system.

A resolution was adopted to be forwarded to the President and Congress denouncing the Russian rules on passports to Jews. It was announced by Adolph S. Ochs that the total subscriptions to the college fund were now well over \$200,000.

MEN NAMED TO LAY OUT FIELD

Joseph Wiggin, F. W. Plummer and H. A. Babcock, with Headmaster Thornton Jenkins of Malden high school, have been elected as a committee to lay out the new addition to the high school athletic field with running track, tennis courts and football field.

At the annual meeting of the association held Thursday evening, these officers were elected for the field corporation: Alfred E. Cox, president; Charles R. Elder, treasurer; Thornton Jenkins, secretary; Harrie S. Abbott, A. E. Cox, F. W. Plummer, Joseph Wiggin, George E. Hanscom and Charles R. Elder, trustees. Two new incorporators elected are Herbert MacLinnin and Henri Benoit.

UNITARIAN CALLS FOR MORE WORK IN ALIEN LANDS

Calling for a larger and more extensive service in foreign lands, the Rev. C. W. Wendte spoke on "The World Range of Unitarian Religion" before a meeting of the New England Associate Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women at the Church of the Disciples yesterday. Mrs. Prescott Keyes of Concord presided.

Mrs. George W. Coleman, president of the Council of Women for Home Missions, described conditions of present-day Mormonism.

The Rev. Lewis G. Wilson, secretary of the American Unitarian Association, who has recently returned from a 9000-mile tour of the Canadian northwest and the Pacific coast, spoke.

The Rev. A. M. Rillbarney, minister of the Church of the Disciples, who has traveled in the east, gave an address on "The Spirit and Tradition of Eastern People and the Path of the Missionary to Them."

MAYOR'S LICENSE, GIVEN SELF, VOID

SALEM, Mass.—Michael L. Sullivan, city solicitor of Salem, submitted to the meeting of the city council today an opinion that the mayor has no authority to grant licenses, thereby declaring the auctioneer's license granted to Mayor Hurley by himself to be void.

The council sustained the solicitor's opinion, but in turn granted Mayor Hurley the desired license. Wallace L. Clifford, director of public property, had questioned the mayor's action, claiming that the power to grant licenses lay in the full council.

SURVIVOR MEETS EXPLORER

SALEM, Mass.—Raymond L. Newcomb, one of the survivors of the Jeanette Arctic expedition, 1879 to 1882, gave to Capt. Roald Amundsen, in Boston, Tuesday, a photograph of the Jeanette as she lay abandoned in the Arctic sea. Captain Amundsen declared that he should place it in the cabin of the Fram.

GAMES OF CONTEST URGED

Saying that boys prefer games of contest to climbing ropes Joseph Lee, school committeeman, declared at the social service conference in the Y. M. C. A. building last night, that the money expended by the city of Boston for supplying the playgrounds with gymnasium paraphernalia is wasted.

FREE SUGAR CONTEST ALLEGED

WASHINGTON—Representative Broussard of Louisiana, charged in the House Thursday that the Federal Sugar Refining Company, through Frank C. Lowry, head of its sales department, was conducting a contest for free sugar under the disguise of "a wholesale grocers committee," and introduced a resolution for its investigation.

REGISTER DEFENSE PROCEEDS

CINCINNATI—The defense in the trial of officials or former officials of the National Cash Register Company presented evidence at the session of court Thursday to show that persuasion in taking business away from the National company was practiced by the agents of other companies.

CIVIC FEDERATION SOON TO DISCUSS ITS MODEL LAW PLANS

Experts Will Talk of Industrial Conditions at Annual Meeting in New York Next Tuesday and Wednesday

WOMEN TO ASSIST

NEW YORK—Several national industrial problems will be considered at the thirteenth annual meeting of the National Civic Federation to be held in New York at Hotel Astor Jan. 28-29. The questions for discussion will largely arise through reports from the departments on "Mediation in Industrial Disputes," "Regulation of Public Utilities," "Workmen's Compensation and Accident Prevention," "Pensions for Public and Private Employees," and "Reform in Legal Procedure."

Among those who will participate are: Seth Low, August Belmont, John Hays Hammond, Samuel Gompers, Alton B. Parker, Emerson McMillan, Andrew Carnegie, James M. Lynch, Marcus M. Marks, Francis Lynde Stetson, V. Everit Macy, Louis B. Schram, William R. Willcox, Warren S. Stone, A. B. Garretson, W. G. Lee, Timothy Healy, W. S. Carter, J. W. Jenks, Talcott Williams, Albert Shaw, William D. Baldwin, George B. Cortelyou, Otto M. Eidlitz, Herman Ridder, Frank Trumbull, William C. Brown, James Duncan, John H. Gray, Arthur Williams, Julius Henry Cohen, William B. Fitzgerald, F. Spencer Baldwin, George T. Morgan, Edward F. McSweeney and Frederick H. Gillett.

The importance of discussion on these subjects is indicated by the following extracts from a statement sent to the members of the federation by Ralph M. Easley, chairman of its executive council:

Within the last 15 days the country has seen striking illustrations of the complexity, vastness and far-reaching social and economic significance of the problems underlying the search for industrial peace.

Thirty thousand firemen on the railroad east of Chicago are taking a strike vote because they and the railroad managers cannot agree upon the form of arbitration, both sides to the controversy having proposed arbitration as a means of settlement. In Yonkers, N. Y., the citizens had to walk for 16 days because of a controversy between the managers of the street railway system and their men, which led to a strike. In a strike of 40,000 shirtwaist makers the officials of the labor organizations, of which only two thousand of the women employees were members, called them all into the union, so that they might make a protocol or contract with the organization of shirtwaist manufacturers.

A strike of 25,000 garment workers is in operation. In this case, while the union is working for a trade agreement, the manufacturers' association refuses to deal with the union in any way, but announces that it will deal only individually with its own men. The independents have formed an organization to treat with the union.

All these phases of industrial dispute will be considered through the reports of committees proposing amendments to the Erdman act and the formulation of a model state mediation law.

"Whether," goes on the statement, "we should regulate competition or regulate monopoly is a debatable question; but there is one field in which there is little room today for dispute on this question, and that is the public utility field. Every student of the question, as well as the general public, accepts the principle that all public utilities are natural monopolies, to be placed under regulation by the government, either federal or state. The department on regulation of interstate and municipal utilities of the National Civic Federation which has been working on this subject for a year will present a report and a proposed model uniform state bill dealing with this subject."

The department on pensions for public and private employees will present a model pension bill, applicable to federal, state and municipal employees, for consideration at the annual meeting.

The federation is working for the adoption of the federal act for railroad employees which has passed the Senate and is pending before the House judiciary committee. The latest endeavor on the part of the federation's women's compensation department has been to formulate as a temporary expedient, until the compulsory principle may be held constitutional, a model elective workmen's compensation act.

The chief feature that will be pushed by the committee on reform in legal procedure is one that eliminates the delays and expense of trials for the workingman. The commercial bills of the committee on uniform state laws include such measures as bills of lading, negotiable notes and warehouse receipts which have not only been drafted by this body of officials from 48 states, but in some instances have already been passed in 15 states.

The strides made in the movement for the welfare of industrial wage earners and the development of corporation welfare departments to supervise the activities for the benefit of their employees will be indicated by the report from the employers' welfare department.

The women's department, of which Mrs. John Hays Hammond is chairman, will hold its annual meeting simultaneously with the federation, the opening session being Jan. 29. The growth of the work of this department will be shown by the reports of the national

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS IN SUFFRAGE DEBATE

(By the United Press)
LONDON—The House of Commons this afternoon resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of the franchise reform bill.

Alfred Lyttelton, representing the pro-suffragists, opened the sitting by offering Sir Edward Grey's amendment to the Asquith bill. The foreign minister leads the cabinet members favoring equal suffrage, while the opponents of the measure are led by Premier Asquith.

The franchise reform bill proposed the extension of the franchise to "every male person" and the Grey amendment sought to accomplish votes for women by an amendment, striking out the word "male."

Advocates of votes for women were uncertain that the franchise reform bill would carry. In last night's session of the Commons, after Premier Asquith's time limit schedule for debate on the measure had carried, Bonar Law asked Speaker Lowther what would be the procedure should the suffragette amendment carry.

The speaker made no ruling as to the bill in question, but stated that generally government bills amended by majority vote were withdrawn and new measures were offered in their stead.

Speaking against the Grey amendment, Colonel Harcourt said he opposed votes for women on account of the way in which they had sought the ballot. "The adoption by the women of such methods of violence as London has recently seen is an excellent indication of the type of mental balance to be expected on their part should women be enfranchised," said the secretary.

Colonel Harcourt criticized Mr. Lloyd-George for his announced intention to attempt to make the franchise reform bill a law under the provisions of the veto act, without letting it go to the people.

WILL DEVISES BROWN ESTATE

The will of Mrs. Charlotte Thompson Ames Brown, second wife of Samuel Newell Brown, former president of the Fairbanks Company, manufacturer of scales, was filed in the probate office today. His son Harold H. Brown, who was killed \$1000 by his father, contested the will under which the widow was given the bulk of the large property, but settlement was effected.

Mrs. Brown named Walter I. Badger as executor, who represented her in the recent will contest, and left him a legacy of \$25,000. Mrs. Brown authorized her executor, in memory of her husband, to spend \$250,000 for the erection of a new building for the New England Baptist Hospital at Parker Hill, to be known as the Samuel Newell Brown Memorial hospital. The same institution is also made residuary legatee, and may get about \$300,000 more.

These public bequests are made: Cullis Home \$10,000; Burnap Free Home for Aged Women \$5000; Brockton hospital, children's ward, Franklin Square house of Boston and New England Moral Reform Society, \$10,000 each; Baptist home in Cambridge, Home for Aged Couples in Boston, American Baptist Home Missionary Society, \$5000 each; Brockton hospital, Franklin and Martha Ames fund \$50,000.

These are private bequests made: To Mary Gaffney of Belvedere st., \$10,000; to her first cousin, Belle Ames of Onset, \$2000; to her second cousins, Franklin Ames Packard of Dorchester and Lillian Packard of Roxbury, \$1000 each; to Gardner Packard \$5000; to Sarah Thompson of Campello \$1000; to Theodosia Haines of Warren, O., \$2000; to Alice B. Foster \$5000, to Carrie Noyes \$500, to Nellie Goodale and Mattie Davis of Brockton \$1000 each.

The testatrix's estate is estimated thus: Personal \$550,000, realty \$150,000, total \$700,000. Mr. Brown left an estate appraised at \$28,000 realty, \$6003, 603 personal.

MR. WALSH AT BOAT AND SHOE CLUB

In defining good citizenship at the annual ladies' night of the Boston Boat and Shoe Club last evening at Hotel Somerset, Lieut.-Gov. David I. Walsh said that business men should fill responsible positions in the government, especially as commissioners of public institutions.

A musical program was given by a ladies' quartet, Miss Erdine Cowlishaw gave recitations and a men's orchestra played during the dinner.

PIANO RECITAL

Ernest Hawthorne, pianist, gave a recital Thursday afternoon in Steinert hall. The program follows: Fantasia Cromatica e Fuga, Bach; sonata, op. 28, Beethoven; waltz, E minor, prelude, D minor, nocturne, E major, barcarolle, Chopin; ballade, Debussy; cracovienne fantastique, Paderewski; Hungarian Rhapsody, Liszt.

LADIES BETHEL ELECTS

The Ladies Boston Bethel Society met yesterday afternoon at the Seamen's Bethel and elected Mrs. S. P. Tuckerman of Milton president and Mrs. S. Guest of Boston secretary. It was decided to give a dinner to the seamen the third Wednesday each month.

officers, the chairmen of its national committees and the chairmen of its sections, one of the newest divisions of the work being a congressional section, composed of the wives of the senators and congressmen who are carrying on an educational campaign in their various congressional districts throughout the United States.

COOPERATIVE BANKERS OF STATE PLAN TO HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

Delegates from more than 170 cooperative banks in the state will gather at the Hotel Brunswick tomorrow afternoon for the twenty-fourth annual business meeting and dinner of the Massachusetts Cooperative Bank League. J. Warren Bailey, president of the West Somerville Cooperative Bank, also president of the league, will occupy the chair. Officers for the year will be elected and reports read. Eight additional cooperative banks are expected to be admitted at tomorrow's meeting.

At the dinner to be held at 5 o'clock, guests will include Lieut.-Gov. David I. Walsh, Augustus L. Thorndike, state bank commissioner, Senator Wilton B. Fay and Representative John A. Curtin, chairmen, respectively, of the Senate and House committees on banks and banking.

W. G. Hayes of Fitchburg will report for the delegates who attended the meeting of the United States League of Cooperative Banks held last June at Atlantic City. Plans for the next meeting of the United States organization, to be held in Milwaukee the last Wednesday and Thursday of June, will be discussed tomorrow. Fourteen delegates of the Massachusetts organization will attend the Milwaukee convention, it is said.

GOV. HADLEY TALKS ON MR. WILSON'S TRUST LAW IDEAS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Gov. Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri, one of the speakers at the Chamber of Commerce dinner here Thursday night, in discussing the relations between the government and "big business," said:

"We have been furnished recently a statement of what the President-elect of the United States regards as an ideal trust law. If that law should become effective in New Jersey there would result a somewhat striking contrast between the provision of the federal statute and the state statute upon the same question.

"For instance," he said, "under the proposed law railroad and labor organizations would effect combinations with no danger of being called to account, except under the common law of the state. So long as they limited the effects of their combination to New Jersey they would be practically exempt from legal interference or prosecution. But if they should extend their activities into interstate commerce then they would become liable, not only to dissolution, but to prosecution as well.

"We should bring to an end the present unsatisfactory situation in which we find that our industrial system exists, half lawful and half unlawful. I do not believe it should be overthrown and destroyed, but I do believe that the unlawful should be made to cease and conform itself to the laws that represent the moral judgment of ninety millions of people."

QUARTER METERS FOR GAS TO STAY

Boston Consolidated Gas Company today issued notices to its customers, written in German, English, Hebrew and Italian, calling attention of the consumers to the fact that they are responsible for the money in the quarter meters and to refuse to allow any one but one of the company's officials to go near the money.

Ernest E. Barker, claim agent for the company, said that in the month of December from 623 meters sums varying from \$1 to 1.50 were abstracted by persons not connected with the concern, and this meant a loss of more than \$8000 a year. If this was not stopped, he said, the quarter-meters would have to be withdrawn. People, however, who cared to place a deposit, in case the meters were abandoned, would be allowed to use them. There are about 12,000 in use in Boston.

BILLS REGULATE LABOR OF WOMEN

ALBANY, N. Y.—Provision that no woman shall work in any factory in the state after 10 o'clock at night or before 6 o'clock in the morning is made by a bill introduced by Senator Wagner and Assemblyman Jackson today. The measure is the outcome of the investigation into the canning industry.

Another bill in the interest of women factory workers provides that where work can be properly performed sitting, seats with backs shall be supplied for women. A third bill provides that the industrial board may specify from time to time trades and occupations in which the employment of minors shall be prohibited.

CIVIL SERVICE IS EXTENDED

Transfer of mechanics to the civil service will be the greatest change under the new civil service regulations governing appointments at the Charleston navy yard issued by President Taft last month to go into effect on July 5.

JOSEPH FELS TO SPEAK

Joseph Fels of Philadelphia and London, who recently returned from the single tax campaign in Missouri, is to be the speaker at the Ford hall meeting next Sunday evening, taking as his subject, "Just Taxation the Hope of the World."

PROF. BECK TO GIVE HARVARD TALKS ON EUROPEAN FOLK SONG

Jean Baptiste Beck, associate professor of romance languages at the University of Illinois, who received the first prize for the Dietz prize by the Royal Academy of Berlin, is coming to Boston on Monday to begin a series of lectures on the folk songs of Italy, France and Germany and on early French opera, at Harvard University.

The lectures will be given under the auspices of the Cercle Francais of Harvard at the Fogg lecture room afternoons at 4:30 o'clock, the days and subjects being as follows: Jan. 27, "Italian and French Songs of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries"; Jan. 28, "The Rise of Opera in France"; Jan. 29, "The German Folk Song"; Jan. 30 and 31, "The French Popular Song of the Nineteenth Century." The first two and last two lectures will be in French; the third lecture will be in German. There will be musical illustrations.

The honor of having been named for the Dietz prize is a significant distinction and it is said to be the first time that a man teaching in an American university has had his work recognized in that way. Election places the honored person as the one in the field of romance philology whose work and publications have been most important in the development of that branch of learning.

Every four years, under the auspices of the Koniglich Akademie der Wissenschaften of Berlin, a committee, composed of the foremost scholars in the field of romance philology of the Universities of Berlin, Paris, Vienna, Rome and Madrid, convenes to elect a man for the Dietz prize.

Dr. Beck has been appointed literary executor to widely known scholar of the University of Strasbourg, Professor G. Grober, as the former was one of his favored pupils.

MELLEN INQUIRY JUROR DROPPED

NEW YORK—One of the members of the new federal grand jury which is investigating the New Haven railroad was excused from further service on Thursday by Judge Hund.

There are 22 grand jurors remaining, and under the law 16 grand jurors may return a valid indictment. The principal witness on Thursday was Benjamin Campbell, traffic manager of the New Haven road.

Among the witnesses who responded to subpoenas were H. K. Dugan, President Mellen's secretary; J. S. Murdock, vice-president of the New England Southern railway; W. C. Bliss of the public service commission of Rhode Island; A. E. Clark, secretary of the New Haven railroad; Nicholas Kinsella, President Chamberlin's secretary, and E. C. Rich, general solicitor of the Boston & Maine railroad.

PROGRESSIVES ARE TO FORM A CLUB

STONEHAM, Mass.—The Progressives of Stoneham will meet in Mechanics building Friday night, Jan. 24, to take action on several questions to be submitted to them by the town committee and to organize a Progressive Club.

Frank A. Munsey's plan for an amalgamation with the Republican party will be discussed. The town committee will recommend the election of two additional members to the committee. Henry Clay Peters of Boston will be the speaker.

C. S. WHITMAN TO SPEAK HERE

Charles S. Whitman, district attorney of New York, will be the guest of the Boston City Club tonight and speak on "Law Enforcement."

A dinner will be tendered the guest at 6 o'clock, at which Louis A. Frothingham will be toastmaster. At 8 o'clock, in the auditorium, Joseph C. Pelletier, district attorney of Suffolk county, will preside and introduce District Attorney Whitman.

TOPPAN PRIZE WON BY IOWAN

Ralph Emerson Heilman of Ida Grove, Ia., instructor in economics at Harvard, is the winner this year of the annual Toppan prize of \$150 for the best essay on a subject in political science. Mr. Heilman's essay was on "Chicago Traction."

STATUE BASE READY TO SET

SALEM, Mass.—The 80-ton boulder which is to be used as a base for the statue of Roger Conant, now on exhibition in Boston, has been placed on skids at its present resting place off Highland avenue, ready to be moved when the ground is hard, on rollers, to its new location at the junction of Washington square and Brown street.

CLARA BARTON ESTATE \$24,333
WORCESTER—The inventory of the estate of the late Clara Barton, founder of the Red Cross Society, who served as war nurse during the civil war, filed in the probate court Thursday shows that she left \$24,333.60, divided into \$20,833.60 as personal property and \$3500 in realty.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

CHELSEA

Miss Annette E. Robinson of Castine, Me., has taken the position in the sixth grade of the Williams school made vacant by the resignation of Miss Charlotte Barnes to accept a position at Watertown.

Grand Army Hall Association has elected: President, Ivory R. Allen; vice-presidents, Thomas Taylor, William S. Hixon; clerk, former mayor, Andrew J. Bacon; treasurer, Osborn P. Nash; directors, William Grantman, William A. Prescott, Franklin S. Evans, John M. Mason.

STONEHAM

An entertainment will be given in the armory this evening under the auspices of Bear Hill lodge, N. E. O. P.

Mary Scarlett auxiliary, U. S. W. V., has elected: President, Mrs. Nellie L. Patch; senior vice-president, Mrs. Mary Bookus; junior vice-president, Mrs. Carrie Bancroft; chaplain, Mrs. Susan Fisher; secretary, Mrs. Annie Mercer; treasurer, Miss Mina Gay; guide, Miss Annie Lawrence; assistant guide, Mrs. Maude Barnstead; conductor, Mrs. Rose McGovern; assistant conductor, Mrs. Mary Young.

BRIDGEWATER

At the annual meeting of Fellowship lodge, A. F. and A. M., the following officers were elected: W. M., Fred A. McNeeland; S. W., George H. Corvington; J. W., Arthur H. Willis; T. Harry W. Bragdon; S. Dr. Goodwin Ransden; tyler, Austin Turner; trustee for three years, Robert G. Wylie.

The officers of the Bridgewater W. R. C. will be installed in the banquet room of the Masonic building next Tuesday afternoon.

MAYNARD

The Republican town committee has organized with Albert Batley, chairman; Gavin Taylor, secretary, and James J. Morgan, treasurer.

At the organization meeting of the Democratic town committee, Edward Cheney was chosen chairman; Thomas Smith secretary and George Lynch treasurer.

George N. Salisbury, tax collector, declines renomination.

MELROSE

Members of the Y. M. C. A. last evening gave a concert in Memorial building with the Boston quintet as entertainers.

At the meeting of the Deliberative assembly tomorrow evening in Hawthorne hall, the question of the referendum clause in the city charter is to be discussed preparatory to probable action by the city toward amendments.

WESTWOOD

Dorcas Society has chosen: President, Mrs. Charles Draper; vice-president, Mrs. Leroy E. Griffin; secretary and treasurer, Miss Irene B. Roby.

The Westwood Junior League has elected: President, Harold Venstrom; vice-president, Hosea Woodward; secretary and treasurer, Leon Ross.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

Deputy Chancellor Commander Frank Smith of Montello lodge, K. of P., and suite installed officers of Howard lodge last evening.

The senior class of Howard high school is to present the three-act comedy "Brookdale Farm" early next month at town hall.

WAKEFIELD

High school juniors will give their annual party and reception in town hall tonight.

Wakefield lodge of Elks is planning for a series of lectures for lodge meetings and a public entertainment in the local theater.

WHITMAN

The Men's Club of the Congregational church has voted to join the Whitman Church Federation for Men.

A meeting of the civic committee of the Womens Club will be held next Tuesday at town hall.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The Ladies Sewing Circle of Union Congregational church will hold an all-day meeting Wednesday with Mrs. Thomas Perkins.

Representative Cleveland A. Chandler has presented the public library a number of books.

WEYMOUTH

Old Colony Club met in the vestry of the Union Congregational church Thursday afternoon.

Wildley lodge, I. O. O. F., held an entertainment in Odd Fellows hall, South Weymouth, Thursday evening.

RANDOLPH

The senior class of the Stetson high school will present a sketch "The Time of His Life," in Stetson hall Friday evening, Jan. 31.

Selectman Daniel Driscoll has announced that he will not be a candidate for reelection.

DEDHAM

The Allin Evangelical Society of the First Congregational church has elected: Moderator, Edwin S. Morse; clerk, Edward C. Paul; treasurer, George A. Phillips; assessors, George B. Loring, Elmer P. Morse and Theodore T. Marsh.

WALPOLE

John H. Allen has offered the Boy Scouts of this town the use of two acres of woodland for camping purposes.

FRANKLIN

Perry Ernest Thomas of Somerville will speak before the Alden Club Jan. 27, upon "Jean Valjean."

WINCHESTER

At the annual meeting of the First Congregational church last evening these officers were elected: Clerk, Charles E. Swett; treasurer, Frank E. Rowe; assistant treasurer, Gordon Parker; deacon, Charles E. Parker; deaconess, Mrs. Martha White; superintendent of Sunday school, George S. Cabot; assistant, George H. Hamilton; auditor, Alpheus Bowers; church committee, A. Alden Briggs and Henry C. Ordway; librarian, George C. Colt; assistant, G. Dwight Cabot.

At the annual meeting of the First Baptist church officers elected were: Moderator, the Rev. A. L. Winn; clerk, Howard S. Palmer; auditor, Arnold Whitaker; treasurer, Harry C. Sanborn; superintendent of Sunday school, Harry T. Winn; assistant, B. J. Jakeman; treasurer, George Winchester; secretary, Kenneth Eldridge; standing committee, George A. Weld, Newton Shultis, Willard A. Bradley, John L. Lutes and Frank McLean; deacon, B. J. Jakeman.

CONCORD

Willow Rebekah lodge of Odd Fellows has elected: Noble grand, Mrs. Agnes Clark; vice grand, Miss Clara McClellan; recording secretary, Miss Clara Pettigrew; financial secretary, Miss Lilla Wetherbee; treasurer, Mrs. John F. Donovan; warden, Miss Ruth Raymond; conductor, Miss Edith Williams; chaplain, Mrs. G. A. Montague; right supporter noble grand, Mrs. Mary Williams; left supporter noble grand, Mrs. Carrie Dye; right supporter vice-grand, Mrs. Henrietta Raymond; left supporter vice-grand, Miss Elsie Crowson; inside guard, Mrs. McConnell; outside guard, Edgar Clark; first B. B., Miss Edith Hobbs; second B. B., Miss Florence Whitney; third B. B., Miss Gertrude Knight; fourth B. B., Miss Lillian Perry; A. B., Miss Violet McWilliams and Miss Mary Burns.

FRANKLIN

The local W. R. C. has elected: President, Miss Gertrude M. Rose; senior vice-president, Mrs. Mary Burrell; junior vice-president, Mrs. Clara M. Crafts; chaplain, Mrs. Henrietta J. Hooper; secretary, Mrs. Narcissa Lincoln; treasurer, Miss Carrie C. Mason; conductor, Mrs. Margaret Geb; guard, Mrs. Agnes M. Bright; assistant conductor, Mrs. Nellie Ingalls; assistant guard, Mrs. Winona E. Quilter; musician, Mrs. Louise Costello; press correspondent, Mrs. Catherine Wood; color bearers, Mrs. Ella Torrey, Mrs. Minta Mason, Mrs. Ella A. Washburn and Mrs. Mary Connor.

ARLINGTON

The Samaritan Society will hold an entertainment Feb. 6.

James Ray lodge, K. of P., has elected: Chancellor commander, Lemuel L. Katon; vice commander, Frank W. Haven; prelate, J. W. Bain; keeper of records and seals, E. E. Andrews; master of works, E. Andrews; master of exchequer, Ivers L. Wetherbee; master of arms, E. O. MacCallister; inner guard, J. Crosby; and outer guard, W. Haynes.

ABINGTON

Assistant Secretary A. L. Chase of the Y. M. C. A. has tendered his resignation to take effect Feb. 15.

William H. Appleby has been drawn as grand juror for the Plymouth county superior court.

Wentworth lodge, N. E. O. P., observed the silver anniversary of the founding of the fraternity in Cleverly hall Thursday evening.

ROCKLAND

At the high school yesterday there was a debate upon the question: "Resolved, That United States senators should be elected by the direct vote of the people."

The affirmative was supported by Laurence Purcell, Locke Lanning and M. Cormier, and the negative by John Dunn, Joshua Curtis and Walter Burke. The negative side won.

QUINCY

Norfolk Downs Improvement Association held a meeting in Poland's hall Thursday evening.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of the West Methodist Episcopal church will be held at the home of Mrs. J. R. McCormack on Center street, this evening.

LEXINGTON

A party will be held in village hall this evening for the benefit of the Young People's Guild of the Follen church.

Miss Gertrude S. Smith has been elected president of the Unity Land-A-Hand Society of the First Parish Unitarian church.

MALDEN

Mizpah lodge of Workmen installed officers last evening.

A meeting of Malden High School Literary Society has been called for Monday afternoon to elect a president.

Reliance lodge, N. E. O. P., has installed officers.

MARLBORO

The Baptist church has arranged for cottage prayer meetings.

The city has borrowed \$60,000, in two short time notes, in anticipation of the taxes.

WEST ROXBURY

The choral society of St. Paul's church will give a concert this evening.

The Boys Brigade of Daniel Dorchester Memorial M. E. church, will present Jan. 29 "The Turn of the Road" in Wesley chapel.

WINTHROP

The boy scouts will give an exhibition of their work and tests at the Episcopal parish house Jan. 31.

PLANS READY FOR \$2,000,000 CHICAGO APARTMENT HOTEL

Drake Company to Erect New Structure in Illinois City

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

BOY (16-18) wanted for general work in shipping department. Apply Mr. Saladin, 1000 Washington st., Boston.

BOY—Wanted, alert, bright boy in advertising department of large company, must have application, name and memory. Apply by letter only to Advertising Manager, PETTINGELL-ANDREWS CO., Boston.

CARPENTER wanted with own tools to work by day. Apply THE R. & L. CO., 921 Broadway, Boston.

DRUGGIST'S ASSISTANT on traces through giving satisfaction, duties, temporary employment here. Apply at Emp. Bureau, main building, use 38 Avon st., Boston.

SALESMAN—Many salespeople have secured permanent positions in this store through giving satisfaction, duties, temporary employment here. Apply at Emp. Bureau, main building, use 38 Avon st., Boston.

EXPERIENCED HELP of all kinds wanted for the manufacture of shoes. Apply GEO. E. KEITH COMPANY, 288 St. Louis st., Boston.

FOR A CLEAN-CUT, BRIGHT BOY good opportunity to learn the wholesale dry goods business, opportunity for advancement, excellent, although salary to start low. WALKER STETSON CO., 157 Essex st., Boston.

GOOD TACK MAKER wanted, principally on general hardware goods. SHELTON COMPANY, Shelton, Conn.

SCOTTY OPERATOR—Experienced, speedy and accurate typewriter operator will have permanent position at good pay. T. J. KELLY, 100 Congress st., Boston.

OUTERSOLE PRESS, Innersole chandeliers and innersole sorters. Apply W. H. H. BROWN, 806 Elm st., Manchester, N. H.

SALESMAN wanted for silk department. Apply by letter only. HARRY G. EMERY, 100 Congress st., Boston.

STITCHERS—All kinds of stitchers wanted on men's Goodway shoes. Apply KELLY & BEAN CO., Hood Bldg., Lower Mass. st., Boston.

TINSMITH wanted; Scotchman or Englishman preferred; must be first-class workman and capable of doing any kind of good work and good position to right man. Apply by letter only to H. B. BALDWIN, 100 Congress st., Boston.

TWO WET MACHINE TENDERS—Experienced on either heating or counter-rotation; wages \$12 to \$15 for 6 days or 8 hours each; steady job. Apply at the W. H. McELWAIN CO., Merrimack, N. H.

WANTED—Experienced, intelligent, progressive man as technical superintendent; must be experienced in rubber industry; must be capable of doing any kind of good work and good position to right man. Write full details to DAVIDSON RUBBER CO., Box 48, Boston.

WANTED—Man used to spinning hair, tampons and other fibers into ropes. Address JOSEPH BENTLEY HAIR CO., Pelham, N. H.

WANTED—Meat cutter; must be temperate and reliable; wages \$18. W. O. BLAISDELL, 612 Main st., Winchester, Mass.

WANTED—Cost expert with first-class experience in manufacturing costs. Apply to Mr. J. E. KEITH COMPANY, 288 St. Louis st., Boston.

WANTED AT ONCE—A first-class carpet layer and shade man; must have good habits; steady work for right man. Address BURT FURNITURE CO., North Attleboro, Mass.

WANTED—Temperate, steady and reliable man with first or second class Massachusetts license; steady employment for satisfactory wages. Address to Mr. J. E. KEITH COMPANY, 288 St. Louis st., Boston.

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HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Woman about 40 to do general housework; small family; good home; pleasant surroundings. In the country. Address L. WESTERMAN, Unionville, Conn.

WANTED—Young girl as mother's helper. Mrs. M. C. ROSENFIELD, 121 Thorndike st., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Brookline 2320-W.

WANTED—Good landlady for a home school for girls; countrywoman preferred; to care for girls' clothes. MISS DOBSON, 100 Congress st., Boston.

WANTED—White Protestant, neat, capable and responsible young woman, to work in an apartment morning. Apply to Mrs. R. WILLIAM BROWN, 385 Commonwealth st., Boston; tel. B. 4036.

WANTED—A girl for general housework who understands plain cooking; can go home nights if preferred. Mrs. J. PHELPS, 19 Brent st., Dorchester, Mass.

WANTED—Strong Protestant woman for housework; must be capable of doing any kind of good work and good position to right man. Apply to Mr. J. E. KEITH COMPANY, 288 St. Louis st., Boston.

WANTED—Girl for light housework; 3 in family; must be temperate and reliable; wages \$12 to \$15 for 6 days or 8 hours each; steady job. Apply at the W. H. McELWAIN CO., Merrimack, N. H.

WANTED—A girl for general housework; good wages and home for a desirable person. Address Mrs. C. H. NUTTING, 100 Congress st., Boston.

WANTED—Experienced, steady and reliable woman for general housework; must be temperate and reliable; wages \$18. W. O. BLAISDELL, 612 Main st., Winchester, Mass.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wants situation; good references; strictly temperate, some experience as butler. Address L. H. FRANKS, 2 Village st., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wants situation; good references; strictly temperate; some experience as butler. Address LOUIS L. FRANKS, 2 Village st., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR (23), single, seeks position with private family or automobile concern; competent, reliable and well-educated; references furnished; willing to travel. L. LACEY, Box 30, Malden, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR desires position in private family; good all-round man; good references. R. J. DEBELLE, 29 Hopkinton st., Allston, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR (colored) desires position in private family; good all-round man; good references. L. LACEY, Box 30, Malden, Mass.

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Classified Advertisements

The advertisements on this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

TEACHER, tutor and governess, age 28, single, res. Cambridge, 815 week; grad. school of education, Simmons College; special training in drawing, painting, elocution and dancing; 5 yrs. exp.; excellent references. Mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Os. 2660.

UNUSUALLY COMPETENT WOMAN—stresses position as managing housekeeper; any branch of the household understood and directed; splendidly placed children and clothes. MRS. EMMA ROYAL, care Mrs. Vickers, 330 Hyde Park av., Suite 3, Boston.

VISITING AMATEUR DESIRES employment, correcting manuscripts, etc.; good reader; some knowledge of languages. MRS. A. M. MERRILL, 200 Columbus av., Suite 4, Boston.

VISITING TEACHER desires employment; higher English or allied branches; adults or children; morning or afternoon. MRS. A. M. MERRILL, 200 Columbus av., Boston.

WANTED—Work for capable 16-year-old girl, office or semi-clerical work; packing and labeling; pasting and mounting and assembling. MRS. MARY C. RICHARDSON, Roxbury High School Annex, Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED—Position by middle-aged lady as traveling companion, elderly, 70 years, wanting to go South or West; references given. Address: MRS. MARY C. RICHARDSON, 1200 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—Work as cashier for girl with experience. Address: PLACEMENT BUREAU, Roxbury High School Annex, Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED—Plain sewing and mending in a family; hours 9 to 12 a. m. in Bay St. experienced. Address: MRS. J. C. RICHARDSON, 31 Alston st., Suite 15, Boston.

WANTED—By a middle-aged American woman, a position as working housekeeper for one or two persons, professional or business persons preferred. Address: L. BOARDMAN, 109 W. Emerson st., Melrose, Mass.

WANTED—By capable young woman, position as secretary, or position; typewriter, MISS MARION SARGENT, 39 Harvard st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—By an American lady of middle age, position for one person; references exchanged; a quiet home where work will be light. Address: MRS. MARY C. RICHARDSON, 1200 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—Work for Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays; kind of housework or cooking; 10c an hour and carfare; good references. Address: MRS. MARY C. RICHARDSON, 1200 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—Housekeeper's position by lady in small refined family, 1100 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—At once, situation; good references; peacock, cook, laundress, housekeeper; call, P. C. RICHARDSON, 1200 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—Position as attendant to elderly person by Protestant woman; excellent references. Address: MRS. MARY C. RICHARDSON, 1200 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—Positions as church soloists, either soprano or alto. Please apply by return mail to MRS. MARY C. RICHARDSON, 1200 Broadway, New York City.

WOMAN with good references would like to take care of ladies' wardrobes, first-class seamstress, CARRIE B. SHELLEY, 111 Museum st., Cambridge, Mass.

WOMAN would like to do housework or washing or any kind of general work 4 days a week. Please send postal to MRS. MARY C. RICHARDSON, 1200 Broadway, New York City.

WOMAN would like position as practical attendant by the day, or can do any kind of housework. Address: ANNE DIMMICK, 45 Dover st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY of cheerful and obliging disposition desires position as companion or attendant to lady traveling to California about March 1st. Address: MRS. MARY C. RICHARDSON, 1200 Broadway, New York City.

YOUNG CAPABLE WOMAN with the best of references would like steady position as chambermaid at once. MISS LENA DYER, 335 Tremont st., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN would like to go out by the day to do any kind of work. MISS THIBERT, 240 Shawmut av., Boston.

YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN (Scottish American), 20 would like position as companion, mother's help, or as governess; children; can make herself generally useful in the home; excellent training; best of references. MISS THIBERT, 240 Shawmut av., Boston.

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN would like light housework and general work. Address: H. F. REYNOLDS, 18 Davenport st., Suite 3, Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN (student) would like to take care of a family for a few hours work each day of week. H. F. REYNOLDS, 18 Davenport st., Suite 3, Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG LADY wishes morning work or caring for apartment house lights. ANNE L. PUGH, 93 Camden st., Suite 3, Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG LADY desires position as waitress where she can get experience. Address: FRANCES RECORD, care Mrs. Clara E. Choate, 405 Newbury st., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN would like to work 5 days a week (Monday through Friday) day work. SERENA FORD, 61 Kendall st., Boston.

YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, thoroughly experienced in managing, cleaning and dusting in or near Boston. MISS LAMBE, 41 Bullard st., Dorchester, Mass.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

PUMP ORGAN MAN with experience in repair work; one who can tune preferred; permanent position to careful and thorough workman. Address: MRS. MARY C. RICHARDSON, 1200 Broadway, New York City.

PNEUMATIC TUBES—R. R. MACY & CO., New York, require the services of a mechanic experienced on pneumatic tube work. Apply at office of general manager.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

COOK—Capable Protestant woman with good references. MRS. G. B. GRIFFIN, 303 Hutchinson av., Edgewood, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COOK—White girl, Protestant; must furnish good references and be capable. MRS. E. F. TAYLOR, 504 Wesley av., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER—Protestant girl with references; 2 in family; 5 days a week; 3 in family; 5 days a week; or write, MRS. P. S. TILDEN, 634 Woodbine av., Overbrook, Pa.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER in suburbs of New York; harmonious home surroundings; state national and salary desired. MRS. R. C. SHOFF, 356 Madison av., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

GIRL wanted for general housework for family of 2 and baby in Bronx; state references; 3 in family; 5 days a week; 3 in family; 5 days a week. Address: MRS. MARY C. RICHARDSON, 1200 Broadway, New York City.

H. F. KOCH & CO., 125th st., New York City, require saleswomen for their shoe dept.; permanent position, with extra compensation, assured, capable and experienced saleswomen. Apply STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE or by letter.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Protestant girl to assist with 4 children. MRS. G. B. GRIFFIN, 303 Hutchinson av., Edgewood, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OPERATORS wanted, experienced on industrial sewing machines; 2 in family; no work given out. A. HULKA & CO., 34 W. 54th st., New York City.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

OPERATORS BABIES' CAPS AND BONNETS—only steady work. WOLF, 300 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Young North German nursery governess; Protestant. S. R. KAUFMAN, 19 W. 47th st., New York.

WANTED—White girl for general housework in private house; three in family. MRS. GEORGE, 1200 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Young white woman, housework, Philadelphia, suburbs, small family; must be neat, clean and reliable; null particulars. MRS. F. J. TORCHIANA, 37 P. O. Box 32, Moylan, Del. Co., Pa.

WANTED—Refined companion for elderly lady; willing to assist with light household duties; one maid kept; good home, moderate compensation. MRS. AGNES H. STEVENSON, 613 N. 24th st., Philadelphia.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

BOOKKEEPER—Thoroughly competent, single or double entry; can take trial balance, open and close books, render reports; good knowledge of accounting; dependable; willing to work with rest of firm; hard work will eventually lead toward an executive position. Address: GEORGE A. W. BROWN, 150 Rockville Center, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER or salesman, middle-aged lady, practical experience, 20 years' experience; best references. JAMES NELLY, 1626 Eyre st., Philadelphia, Pa.

CARPENTER—Speaking German only; experienced; 10 years' experience; 154 Westmain ave., Philadelphia.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, desires position as chauffeur; 12 years' experience. 31 Alston st., Suite 15, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, understands operating and repairing, wishes position with private family. J. JONES, 210 N. 8th st., Philadelphia.

CHAUFFEUR, German, married, wishes position as chauffeur; 10 years' experience; best references. LOUIS G. PETER, 124 Heriot st., York, N. Y.

CLERICAL WORK—wanted by young man attending high school; references: VICTOR ROBERTS, 71 Park av., Rochester, N. Y.

COOK (20) wants position in camp or restaurant; far West preferred. ALBERT MAJOR, Lyell av., Rochester, N. Y.

DAIRY FARM—Competent man wants position as manager or otherwise; willing to travel. HENRY LEMMON, Berlin, N. J.

EDUCATED AMBITIOUS YOUTH (19) attending school four afternoons of each week; willing to work in any office or factory for rest of week. Write M. V. SIMON, 108 E. 70th st., New York.

ENGINEER (GASTELAND), experienced, certified, open for position of office engineer, accountant, auditor, bookkeeper, secretary, or any other position; references: American experience. BERT, 108 W. 10th st., New York.

EXPERIENCED OFFICE MANAGER, familiar with all kinds of office work; labor-saving systems; good correspondent; management of office and agency forces; possesses initiative, tact and diplomacy; exceptional references. R. B. CROSS, Westfield, N. J.

EXPERIENCED man on position; branches of lens work desired; position; references: FLOYD ELLIS, 180 South av., New York.

GREENHOUSE GLAZIER and painter; desires position; 4 years' experience; good references. Address: DAVID HERBERCK, 123 Grand st., Newburgh, N. Y.

HOUSEWORK or waiting on table in good Christian family wanted by young couple; experienced; good references. Address: GAVIN HEWITSON, 23 Windsor st., Kearny, N. J.

JAPANESE MAN and wife, Swedish, good cooking, cleaning, ironing, etc.; willing to take entire charge of small family; excellent city reference. R. HACH, 123 Grand st., Newburgh, N. Y.

MANAGER AND SALESMAN—A skilled manager and salesman wants difficult office or road position; acquainted with advanced methods of selling; desires position in New York City; references from best hotels or commercial firms. CAROLINE L. ALLEN, 340 Madison av., New York City.

COLORED WOMAN, MAID—Half-time or day's work; references. Call or address LENA WILKINS, 53 E. 132d st., New York.

COMPETENT COLORED GIRL, wants mending by the day or half day's work and take washing home; references; apply by letter. MRS. JOSEPH, 32 E. 13th st., New York.

COMPETENT light colored woman desires employment as visiting maid by day or night; references. Address: VIOLA BUTLER, 151 W. 132d st., New York; phone Morningside 0488.

CORRESPONDENT—Salesman capable of taking charge of store wishes position with retail store. MISS EUGENIE GORBEL, 401 E. 84th st., New York.

DRESSMAKER wishes employment going out by day; evening and dinner gowns a specialty; references; apply by letter. MRS. WINES, 216 W. 12th st., New York.

DRESSMAKER, first class, 7 years' successful experience, desires position as dressmaker or cutter; references. MRS. E. GARDNER, 10 W. 31st st., New York.

DRESSMAKER (colored), experienced, desires employment by day with dressmaker or in factory. F. A. BOYD, 88 W. 134th st., New York.

DRESSMAKER, first-class cutter and fitter, desires work out by the day; \$2.00. MISS M. HOURIGAN, 342 W. 48th st., New York.

DRESSMAKER desires work by the day. CARRIE SMITH, 235 W. 63d st., Apt. 31, New York.

FIRST-CLASS military designer wishes engagement for spring season with reliable firm. MISS PAULA, 108 E. 17th st., New York.

HANDRESSER desires employment in private families, New York and vicinity. MINNIE J. CUNNINGHAM, 25 Prospect st., New York.

KINDERGARTEN TEACHER would like position as teacher, school or nursery governess; references. BLANK, Philadelphia, Pa.

POSITION wanted by young woman with good references; 12 years' experience; office work and filing. ELSIE F. LEON, 2132 66th st., New York.

NORTH GERMAN LADY wishes position as private secretary or companion; would travel or go as companion or attendant; 10 years' experience from present position. MRS. MARIE HOPE, care Mrs. O. 154 West 84th st., New York City.

NORTH GERMAN, experienced governess, desires position as mother's care or chaperone and companion; is good traveler and well recommended. Address: H. STOFF, 10 W. 67th st., New York.

REFINED, EDUCATED WOMAN (of recent position as companion) desires position as companion; with home environment and some remuneration; prefer Brooklyn or New York; Sunday in afternoon. MRS. LOVEDAY, care Mrs. Stubbs, 481 12th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

REFINED AMERICAN WOMAN would like position as companion; well educated, experienced in traveling; good needlework; 12 years' experience. Address: CUTHBERTSON, 75 West 55th st., Apt. 4, New York.

REFINED WOMAN (35) wishes position as companion to elderly lady or couple. MRS. BERRY L. HITESHEW, 46 S. Duke st., New York.

RELIABLE AMERICAN GIRL, wishes position as child's attendant or companion, willing to go to California; 85 week, will give services one month for expenses. MISS ELIA CONNELL, 264 W. 24th st., New York.

SECRETARY, HOUSEKEEPER, governess—School teacher, voice rare quality judged by masters, desires position to midland cultivation; has years' experience; seven teachers' experience. R. E. HARTLETT, 232 West 104th st., New York, N. Y.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

WANTED—Responsible position with good prospects; 12 years' assistant manager and head of large department; qualified for executive or salesman. A. J. HITT, W. KENTSCHLER, 6024 Sansom st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—Watchman, day or night, or driver for light team, desires position. G. W. KENTSCHLER, 6024 Sansom st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—Position with commercial house in Chicago as cashier by man of 27; have all thorough experience in banking and office work; can furnish all references. Address: A. C. BRANDT, 455 W. Erie st., Buffalo, N. Y.

WELL-EDUCATED GENTLEMAN with years of experience in meeting and dealing with people desires to connect with a good mercantile concern; salary not the main object. W. A. SMITH, 82 South Elm st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WORK OF ANY KIND in a strong, intelligent colored man; would like position in Cleveland. O. D. THOMAS, 3646 Elbert st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN, steady habits, desires position as packer and make himself useful in shipping department; references: LEWIS BROWN, 1248 Thierot av., Westchester, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, steady habits, strictly honest, desires position as collector; best of references. LEWIS BROWN, 1248 Thierot av., Westchester, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (19) having 2 years' business experience in New York City, desires shipping duties to connect with good concern; can furnish best of references. MORRIS ROSENBERG, 67 E. 103d st., New York City.

YOUNG MAN (20) desires position at anything with a future; has had three years' experience in heavy work. K. SINGER, 606 56th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in lunch business, desires position as manager; references: JOHN SHAYNE, 18 South Rochester, N. Y.

YOUNG NEWSPAPER MAN, familiar with editorial and advertising work, desires to locate on the Pacific coast; the applicant would represent one or more newspapers; this is an opportunity to secure the services of a wide-awake, successful worker. BERT, 110 State st., Albany, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (18), public school graduate, desires position as anything, furniture trade abroad. ERNEST F. GROSS, 46 Fifth av., New York.

Y. M. C. A. will give reference to any one requiring a steady, reliable, greater man; plumber, carpenter or caretaker; private residence or public building. Address: ERNEST LOVIT, 58 W. 33d st., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ATTENDANT desires work by hour, day or week; first-class references. MISS K. JACKA, 134 E. 24th st., New York.

ATTENDANT—Practical woman desires position; references: BLANCHE GINGAN, 135 Newton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A YOUNG WOMAN (19) wishes a position as waitress, dressmaker or maid. MISS VIOLEA HEININGER, 440 W. Somerset st., Philadelphia, Pa.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, double entry bookkeeping and capable taking full charge of business; 15 years' experience; best references; apply by letter only. Address: J. M. BELL, 153 Edgewood av., New York City.

BUYER or assistant buyer, thoroughly experienced buying and selling women's and children's wearing apparel; Al New York City references from best hotels or commercial firms. CAROLINE L. ALLEN, 340 Madison av., New York City.

COMPETENT COLORED GIRL, wants mending by the day or half day's work and take washing home; references; apply by letter. MRS. JOSEPH, 32 E. 13th st., New York.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY with 8 years' experience; desires to locate with reliable firm; capable and ambitious; excellent references. ELLA M. CRUMP, 1200 Broadway, New York.

TRAINED ATTENDANT desires permanent position at adult; would travel or assume light duties in the home. Address: MRS. A. HALLANTINE, 210 W. 75th st., New York City.

WIDEST GOVERNNESS—Parisian lady of refinement and experience desires to teach French; highest references. MME. LEONIE GIBOUD, 117 East 19th st., New York City.

WANTED—Position as companion or attendant to lady; 9 years' experience; best references. MRS. TURNER, 163 E. 26th st., New York.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper or useful companion in family where one or more servants are kept; can be generally responsible for all household duties. 51 Manhattan av., New York City.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper for small family; 10 years' experience. Address: PETRA GARCIA, 117 Kenilworth pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED by a lady, a few hours' work; 10 years' experience; 10c an hour; temporary attendant; 10c to 20c an hour. MRS. A. BAIRD, 124 S. Oxford st., New York.

WANTED—Position as governess by French-Swiss; understands children, music, French lessons; speaks English. Address: MRS. J. M. BELL, 153 Edgewood av., New York City.

WANTED—Position to teach millinery by a young lady; can give best of references; 10 years' experience; 10c an hour. Address: MRS. J. M. BELL, 153 Edgewood av., New York City.

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WANTED by a lady, a few hours' work; 10 years' experience; 10c an hour

RATES

PER INCH FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITH CUTS: 1 TO 12 TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$2.10; 13 TO 25 TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.68; 26 OR MORE TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.40.

RATES

PER INCH FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITHOUT CUT: FOR ONE OR TWO TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.68; FOR THREE OR MORE TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.40.

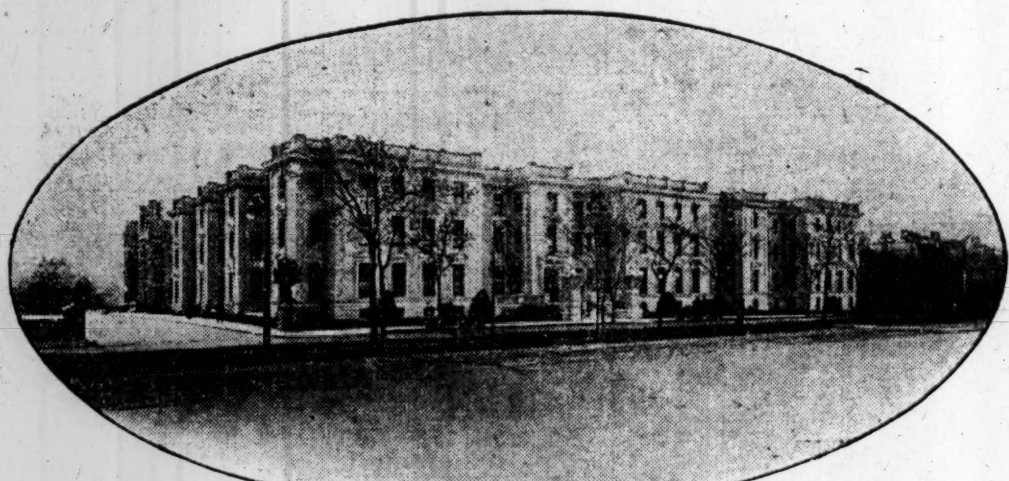
Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St. European Advertisements should be sent to 23-29 Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London, W. C.

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS



Hotel Beaconsfield

BROOKLINE, MASS.

Beautiful Brookline's Beautiful Hotel—the Home of Perfect Comfort for Transients or Permanent Guests

Rooms single, double or en suite, all with private bath Write for booklet and card of rates

ARTHUR W. PAYNE, MANAGER

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

30,000 ACRES IN TEHAMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Choice fruit, alfalfa and grain land; close to market and shipping points; entire property is well watered; fine for subdivision; \$20 an acre net; easy terms.

KIMBALL & SOMERS,
533 First National Bank Bldg.,
14th and Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

FOR SALE—California stock ranch; 27,000 acres, \$9 per acre, abundant water, feed, timber, J. W. WRIGHT & COMPANY, Pasadena, California.

PASADENA residences, lots, suburban homes; ORANGE GROVES; farm lands; country estates. J. W. WRIGHT & CO., Pasadena.

SOIL INSPECTION; crop adaptability; orchard supervision. C. CHAPIN STANTON, 581 27th St., Oakland, Cal.

REAL ESTATE

INVESTIGATE THIS BEFORE BUYING: Homes and house sites in pleasing location; established community; trustworthy; beautiful, convenient to New York city (35 minutes); affords real pleasure to show it; we invite investigation. G. L. DEVEREAUX, 320 Fifth Ave., room 201, New York.

REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON

PORT ANGELES, Wash.—For reliable information regarding farm lands, improved, city property, business or residence, write McDUGALL & HOOKER, P. O. Box 193, Port Angeles, Wash.

REAL ESTATE—OREGON

PORTLAND CITY LOTS, suburban acreage, for home or investment; free booklet, information, write J. R. McCURE, 280 Oak St., Portland, Ore.

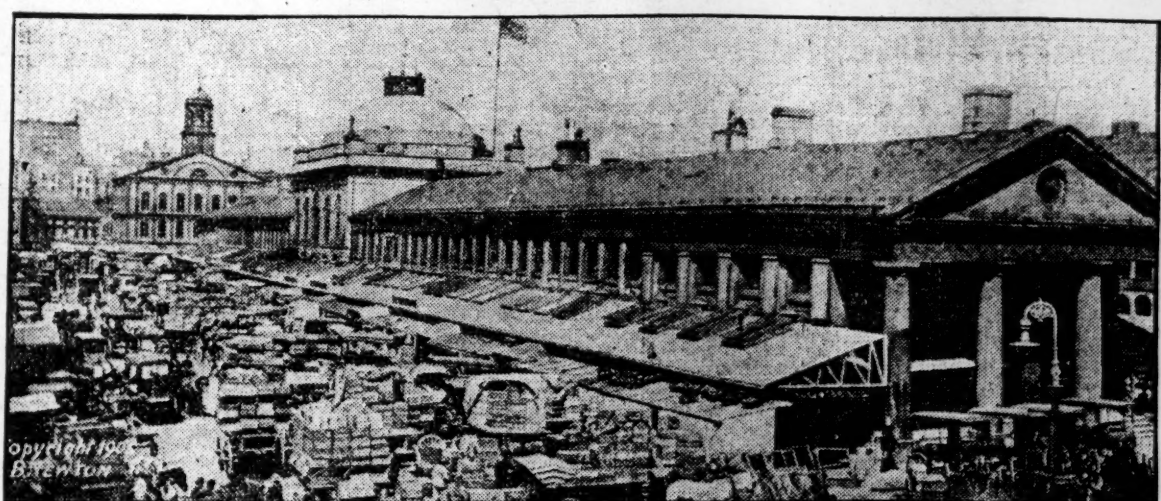
FARMS—SASKATCHEWAN

PURCHASE FARM LANDS In this wonderful but only partly developed country; my four years' experience here a valuable safeguard to you as your agent in buying land or loaning money to prosperous farmers; particulars on request. NIELS M. LARSEN, Lipton, Sask.

FARM LANDS—FLORIDA

FLORIDA LANDS—East coast truck and fruit lands; home of famous Indian river orange and grapefruit; adapted for sugar cane, cotton and corn; free book on application. G. M. McKINNEY, General Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.

Most Famous Market in the World



FANEUIL HALL MARKET. LENGTH 500 FEET. WIDTH 50 FEET.

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97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS
Special attention given family orders

WHERE TO MARKET

WHERE TO MARKET

WHERE TO MARKET

W. H. AMES & CO., Inc. POTATOES

Believing that quality would be appreciated in POTATOES as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who are known for the high quality of the goods they carry, the VERY BEST POTATOES obtainable, in ONE PECK CARTONS WHICH EXCLUDE THE LIGHT. These are the best potatoes. We purchase only the best of the Maine crop. We select only the best of the car. Thus you get the CREAM of the Car, the CREAM of the Crop, the CREAM of the State. CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

WANTED MONEY—I can loan your money on first mortgage, Detroit improved real estate so as to net you 6 per cent interest with absolute safety of your principal. References furnished on request. HARRY M. LAU, 508-9 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

REAL ESTATE—TEXAS

FOR SALE—Texas farm ranch and timber lands, any size tracts, \$7 per acre and up; exceptionally attractive business sites in fast-growing city of Houston, for sale or lease; correspondence solicited. GEO. R. BRINGHURST, Houston, Texas.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE IN PASADENA, CALIF. Hair dressing and manicuring business, established six years; up-to-date parlors, well furnished; fully equipped—hair dryers, compressed air and all other modern appliances; lease—by the year—\$35, three rooms. Address 239 Chamber of Commerce.

SUMMER COTTAGES—PA.

FUR. COTTAGE to let for summer season; 3 acres of land, barn, fruit and asparagus bed; near Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Pa.; for further particulars add, SADDIE ROBINSON, 571 Duane St., Plainfield, N. J.

APARTMENTS—FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA—For rent, furnished apartment of 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bath, and porch, hot and cold water, electric light, telephone, porches south front. Apply 97 6th Ave. N.

APARTMENTS—CHICAGO

WRIGHTWOOD AVE. 1516—Just completed, beautiful, large, modern 6-room flat; gas and electric light; stove heat; \$25. Lincoln 6887.

ROOMS WANTED—CHICAGO

WANTED by gentleman, front room, private house, or light; no Wash. Blvd. and Leavitt sts. S. N. COWLES, Gen. Del. Chicago.

LAWYERS

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THOMAS W. DIXON
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
626 Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

JOHN K. WARD
Attorney at Law
Olean, N. Y.

WILLIAM DONAHUE
Attorney and Counselor at Law
1 Liberty Street, New York.

STEPHEN P. CUSHMAN
Attorney and Counselor at Law
18 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer
PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.
CLEMENT V. HULL
Attorney at Law
406 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland, O.

ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counselor
20 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

JOE P. LYON
Attorney at Law—Room 306
Boston Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

De Forest M. Neice
HERBERT W. PACKARD
NEICE AND PACKARD, LAWYERS
27-9 Merchants Trust Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

Edward J. Clark, Lawyer
825 Yeon Bldg., PORTLAND, ORE.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

LAWYERS—MEXICO

WILLIAM WOCHATZ
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Apartado 5167, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

PATENTS

PATENTS PROCURED, ideas developed. C. B. SMITH & CO., 411-12 Prospect Bldg., podrome, Cleveland, O. Main 3005.

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BOOKS

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Standard Lectures, Century Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedias complete libraries in any number of vols. purchased from any part of world. Correspondence invited. WILLIAMS BOOK STORE, 349 Washington St., Boston.

INVESTIGATION OF TUNNEL TOLLS AND 'L' OPPOSED

It was voted at a session of the legislative committee on the joint judiciary yesterday to report "ought not to be adopted" on an order of Representative Hays for an investigation of telephone rates and service.

The committee voted also against orders for an investigation of the East Boston tunnel tolls and an investigation of the Boston Elevated.

No one appeared either to favor or oppose the proposed investigation of contributions by dealers in malt and spirituous liquors to political campaigns.

DEMOCRATS IN COMMITTEE ELECT

Joseph A. Maynard was reelected president of the Democratic city committee last night and with him all the officers for the past three years, with one exception, were again chosen. As a result Mayor Fitzgerald retains control of the organization. The meeting was held in Faneuil hall.

Andrew R. Kelley, chairman of ward 20, was placed in nomination for the presidency, but Mr. Kelley, who had previously nominated President Maynard for reelection, promptly declined. Mr. Maynard's election was unanimous.

For second vice-president, Jacob S. Basch of ward 12 was chosen.

Besides President Maynard, the other officers reelected were: Patrick J. Brady of ward 23, first vice-president; Jeremiah J. McNamara of ward 13, treasurer; and Andrew A. Badaracco of ward 6 and Charles L. Daly of ward 17, secretaries.

HOUSE OPPOSES INQUIRY ON FOOD

By a vote of 108 to 82 the House late Thursday rejected the bill filed by Representative Thomas J. Giblin of East Boston, directing the attorney-general to investigate alleged monopolies in the sale of milk, butter and eggs.

These committee reports were received. Judiciary, leave to withdraw on a bill to prohibit judges from practicing law and special justices from practicing in their own courts.

Military affairs—Ought to pass on a bill providing that towns may provide meeting places for G. A. R. posts.

In the Senate the committee on municipal finance reported favorably a bill that the Shelburne Falls fire district may borrow \$15,000 on a 30 years loan.

TWELFTH PASTOR INSTALLED

Succeeding the Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie, who resigned last year after serving 46 years, the Rev. Dr. Raymond Calkins, formerly of Portland, Me., was installed as the twelfth pastor of the Shepherd Memorial Congregational church, Cambridge, yesterday afternoon and evening. The new pastor is a graduate of the Harvard divinity school.

PROF. EARLE B. PHELPS TO SPEAK

Prof. Earle B. Phelps of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be the speaker at the meeting of the Boston Scientific Society to be held in the Chauncy Hall building, Boylston street, next Tuesday evening at 7:45 p. m.

COAL MEN DINE

Twelve superintendents of the Metropolitan Coal Company dined informally at Young's hotel Thursday evening. There were no set speeches.

BILLS ON BUTTER AND CHEESE SALE FIND OPPOSITION

Officials of Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange and others opposed several bills presented by Mayor Fitzgerald regarding the regulation of the sale and standards of butter and cheese at a hearing before the committee on agriculture at the State House late Thursday. President Alfred Lee of the Fruit and Produce Exchange declared that the national law on the subject fully protected the dealer and consumer.

Henry Mansfield, representing the Old Colony Grocers and Provision Dealers Association, said the bills, if they became laws, would be only an encumbrance.

Alton E. Briggs, secretary of the exchange, favored reasonable attempts to protect the consumer but not at the expense of placing undue hardships on the retailer.

Joseph U. Wall of Goldsmith, Wall & Co., butter merchants, declared the bills were vague.

Joseph J. Corbett, head of the city law department of Boston, represented the petitioner. As little time remained for Judge Corbett and others who favored the bills to be heard the committee voted to give them a hearing Wednesday afternoon, January 29.

SOMERVILLE MAY HAVE CITY MARKET

Three aldermen were appointed at a meeting of the Somerville aldermen last night to investigate public markets in other cities and towns relative to considering the advisability of establishing such markets in Somerville. The committee comprises Aldermen Fulton, French and Harris.

Aldermen Hillson, Jackson and Durgin were appointed a special committee to devise ways and means of eliminating the billboard nuisance. The resignation of the Rev. Frederick W. Hamilton, D. D., former president of Tufts, as a member of the board of library trustees was accepted. All the city officials were reappointed. One hundred and five special police officers were appointed.

PHONE SOCIETY ADDRESSED

William H. O'Brien, special agent for the telephone department of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, addressed the Western Union chapter of the Telephone and Telegraph Society at its monthly meeting in Edison hall Thursday evening upon "The Future of the Telephone Profession."

MUNSEY PLAN OPPOSED

NEEDHAM, Mass.—"The Future of the Progressive Party" was the subject of the Rev. George L. Perin's address to the members of the Needham Progressive party in G. A. R. hall Thursday night. At the close of his address the meeting passed a resolution opposing the Frank A. Munsey plan.

STREET RAILWAY CLUB MEETS

The New England Street Railway Club held its regular monthly meeting and dinner at the American house Thursday night, about 150 members and guests attending. President Thomas Lees presided.

TOWN TO HONOR BURNS

MAYNARD, Mass.—The Burns anniversary will be celebrated this evening in Cooperative hall under the direction of the Caledonian clubs of Concord and Maynard.

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PRISON HEAD SEES GOVERNOR

A visit by Col. Joseph F. Scott, superintendent of prisons in New York state, at Governor Foss' office late Thursday has led to reports that he may be named to head the Massachusetts prison commission. Following the visit the following was given out by the Governor's secretary:

"Governor Foss, learning that Col. Joseph F. Scott, superintendent of prisons in New York state, was to be in Boston today, called him up on the telephone yesterday and invited him to come to the State House. The colonel accordingly called and spent an hour with the Governor this afternoon. Colonel Scott and the Governor are fellow-Vermonters, and their interview was largely of a personal nature, but the work which Colonel Scott has been doing in New York was also discussed, and the Governor sought the benefit of the former's wide experience in the conduct of prisons and reformatories of New York state."

SUFFRAGE AUTOS TOUR CITY

Members of the Massachusetts Political Equality Union, headed by their secretary, Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, occupying two automobiles, toured the business district of the city, then went through South Boston, Dorchester and Roxbury yesterday, calling attention to the meeting they are to hold in Tremont Temple tomorrow.

DARTMOUTH MEN TO DINE

The annual dinner of the alumni of Dartmouth College of and near Boston will be held at the Copley-Plaza tonight. The demand for seats has reached 550. Members of the class of '70, Dartmouth College, held their thirty-sixth annual class dinner at the American house last night.

MERCHANTS HOLD MEETING

LYNN, Mass.—The annual meeting of the Lynn Merchants Association was held at Oxford Club hall last night. President George Herschel Breed presided. Alexander Whiteside, a director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Frank A. Wyman of Boston were principal speakers.

TOWN TREASURER TO RETIRE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—On account of business interests which will claim his attention, Albert W. Flint, town treasurer, announced Thursday night that he would not be a candidate for reelection in March. He has served as a town officer for 22 years.

HOUSES TO LET

TO RENT IN NEEDHAM—To small family, 6-room house just completed, near station, hot water heat, fireplace, hardwood floors, attractive surroundings, \$25. MRS. P. C. WHITNEY, Garden St. Telephone Needham 52-M.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

HANDSOME FURNISHED PARLOR, adjoining bedroom, steam heat, \$7; comfortable rooms, \$12.50-\$15.00; homelike meals optional. ALPRADA, 411 W. 21st st.

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BATHS on every floor, elegant sunny parlor, steam heat, every conv.; reception parlor; dr. state house. 58 Pinckney st.

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ARLINGTON ST., 1, opposite the Public Garden—Attractive rooms, single or en suite, with bathroom, hot water, electric elevator. Tel. Back Bay 2169.

WINTER RESORTS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

DR. EUCKEN PRAISES AMERICA

"America, with her wealth of strength and vigor, will certainly win a place of honor in the world among those who are fighting for the new idealism that is to benefit mankind." With this sentence Dr. Rudolf Eucken on Thursday afternoon ended his series of Lowell Institute lectures in Huntington hall. Speaking on "Realism and Idealism in the Nineteenth Century," he described the changes of attitude toward the problem of life in the past 100 years.

HEALTH BOARDS TO MEET

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health will be held at the Hotel Brunswick Tuesday, Jan. 30. There will be papers by C. V. Chapin of Providence on "How Shall We Spend the Health Department Appropriation" and by Prof. Theobald Smith on "Casual Observation on Sanitary Matters Gathered in Germany."

JOINT INSTALLATION HELD

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Officers of George G. Meade post 119, G. A. R., and the Lieut.-Col. John W. Hudson camp 105, Sons of Veterans, were publicly installed at Grand Army hall last evening.

PAPYRUS CLUB ELECTS

After a dinner of the Papyrus Club at Young's last evening these officers were elected: Ira Rich Kent, president; George Henry Sargent, secretary; James Clapp Tileston Baldwin, treasurer.

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438 to 444 Tremont st., 170 to 174 Mass. ave., 255 to 260 Warren st. (Rox. district), 10 and 11 Harvard sq., Brookline, BOSTON.

AGENTS WANTED
AGENTS WANTED for a quick, easy to sell proposition that offers 100 per cent profit to agents; this is strictly A, bona fide proposition.
M. J. CALLAHAN & CO.,
206 N. Second St., Champaign, Ill.

HELP WANTED—MALE
WANTED SALESMAN—We would like to hear from disengaged professional man, minister or teacher preferably, who is a good talker and has some knowledge of salesmanship. P. O. Box 77, Grand Rapids, Mich.

STENOGRAPHER—A young man between the age of 20 and 32; must be of good appearance and capable; good opportunity. P. O. Drawer 5296, Boston.

BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE
Sales Representative
A thorough business man of wide experience solicits correspondence with firms desiring a representative in the middle West; must be a first-class proposition. S. E. H. Monitor office.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED
AN IMPORTER of Swiss goods wishes an honest, energetic lady of refinement, culture and education to represent her in each of the leading Western cities. Address MRS. S. S. THOMPSON, 1243 South Alvarado st., Los Angeles, Cal.

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Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Frank J. Watts has just taken title to an investment parcel of real estate at 51 Gorham avenue, Brookline, consisting of a three-apartment house and about 4000 square feet of land. The property carries a total assessment of \$11,500 in the name of Ralph W. Dunbar, trustee. Houghton & Rich of the Easton building represented the purchaser and William D. Parker the grantor.

The shareholders of the Congress Street Associates have authorized the trustees to purchase 35-47 Kilby street, bounded by Exchange place and Hayes street, for the purpose of enlarging the State Mutual building which is owned by the Associates. The erection of the extension will be started on or about July 1 next.

The property involved is owned by the Phillips estate, and consists of a large stone and brick mercantile building, occupied in most part as insurance offices. There are 6780 square feet of land. The assessed value is \$534,500, with \$456,500 on the land.

SOUTH END REALTY SALE

The property purchased by Jacob T. Bedig has been sold today to Bessie Popkin. It consists of a 3½-story brick dwelling at 234 Shawmut avenue, junction of Bradford street, and is assessed for \$7300. There are 1200 square feet of land, assessed on \$3000.

Another property to change hands is a three-story brick at 19 Piedmont street, near Church street. This was bought by Charles T. Cutler from Richard E. Kuhn et al., deed coming through Cyrus N. Campbell. The lot contains 300 square feet, taxed for \$2700 and included in the total assessed value of \$4400.

Goldie Swartz has bought another South End property at 9 Taylor street, near Dwight street, being a 2½-story brick house on 705 square feet of land. The property is assessed to Myer Heller for \$3400 and \$1300 is on the land.

JAMAICA PLAIN CONVEYANCE

A tract of 186,883 square feet of land at the junction of Perkins and Prince streets, Jamaica Plain, overlooking Jamaica pond, has just been sold for the estate of James T. Davis. This property is between the Robert Bacon estate and the Weld estate. The purchaser is George S. West. The grantors were represented by William Lincoln & Son, and the grantee by J. T. Brennan.

ROXBURY TRANSACTIONS

Mary Greene has purchased from Abigail O. Twombly a frame house and lot at 82-84 Cabot street, junction of Windsor street. There is a ground area of 2135 square feet, valued at \$2100 of the entire assessment of \$2200.

Thomas F. McManaman and wife are the new owners of a frame dwelling at 270 Norfolk avenue, junction of Marshall street, together with 2861 square feet of land. It is assessed for \$2000. The land value included is \$800; Elizabeth McKee conveyed the title.

Land on Townsend street, between Humboldt avenue and Harold street, containing 8040 square feet, valued at \$2800 by the assessors has been sold by Frederick W. Kennedy to Julius Anderson.

MUSIC

SECOND LONGY CONCERT

Works, new to Boston, by Felix Weingartner and Florent Schmitt were produced at the second concert of the Longy Club of wind instrument players in Jordan hall Thursday evening before a good sized and keenly appreciative audience. Pieces by Saint-Saens and Piere were presented from the Longy repertory. Besides the 10 men of the Boston Symphony orchestra and Alfred de Voto, pianist, who constitute the club, there were four assisting artists: Mr. Noack, violin; Mr. Gietzen, viola; Mr. Warnke, cello, and Mr. Heim, trumpet. The program was as follows: C. Saint-Saens, caprice sur des airs danois et Russes (op. 79), for flute, oboe, clarinet and piano; Felix Weingartner, quintet in G minor, op. 50, for clarinet, violin, viola, cello and piano; Florent Schmitt, lied and scherzo (op. 54), for horn principal, piccolo, flute, oboe, English horn, two clarinets, horn and two bassoons; Gabriel Piere, pastorale variee dans le style ancien (op. 30), for flute, oboe, clarinet, trumpet, horn and two bassoons.

Composers who introduce their ideas to the world through the medium of expression provided by Mr. Longy and his men put themselves at a twofold disadvantage. For they not only have to overcome that critical resistance which the public sets up against every departure from regular and customary methods and styles of writing, but they must prove that the orchestral wind instruments are justified in asserting their class consciousness.

Mr. Weingartner helped his case a little by allying himself as a stylist with the Debussys, by letting his thought run in the channels which the Gallic moderns have opened. He helped it a little by restricting himself to one solo wind instrument, the one of the least obtrusive individuality, the clarinet. He expressed himself through the medium of a parlor orchestra. He employed a flexible group of instruments, one that lends itself pliantly to solo effect and one always manageable when the melodies desire to combine. From a technical standpoint the results were admirable. Violin, clarinet, cello and even viola were skillfully manipulated as solo voices.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
John Ralph to Grace M. Sutherland; reg. st. w. 31.
Richard E. Kuhn et al. to Cyrus N. Campbell, Piedmont st. 4; q. 31.
Cyrus N. Campbell to Charles T. Cutler, Piedmont st. 2; q. 31.
Jacob T. Bedig to Bessie Popkin, Shawmut av. and Bradford st.; q. 31.
Emma C. Grace to Robert W. Gray, Chester pk.; q. 31.
Myer Heller to Goldie Swartz, Taylor st.; q. 31.

EAST BOSTON
Sophie Warrenman to Margherita Polito, Porter st.; w. 31.
Margherita Polito to Cesare Imbiano, Porter st.; w. 31.

ROXBURY
South End Realty Investment Association to M. E. Friedman et al. trs. Haskins st. 1; q. 31.
Frederick W. Kennedy to Julius Anderson, Adams st. 4; q. 31.
Abigail O. Twombly to May Greene, Cabot and Windsor st.; q. 31.
Elizabeth McKee to Thomas F. McManaman et ux. Norfolk av. and Marshall st.; q. 31.
Mary E. Scullion to Alphonse Cangiano, Lafayette pk.; q. 31.
Mary E. Scullion to Matthew P. Scullion, Lafayette pk.; q. 31.

DORCHESTER
Frederick A. Corbett to Josephine A. Hingrose, Crawford st.; q. 31.
Josephine A. Hingrose to James F. Harris, Eastman st.; q. 31.
Frederick A. Corbett to Catherine F. Maguire, Adams st.; q. 31.
Charles A. Coffin to George N. Douse, King st. 2; q. 31.
Julia Gordon to Hyman C. Bornstein, Gibson st. and Dorchester av.; q. 31.

WEST ROXBURY
Herbert H. Page to William Jones, Amory st. 6; q. 31.
William Jones to Frank H. Fitzpatrick, Amory st. 2; q. 31.
Frank A. Fitzpatrick to George Casey, Amory st. 2; q. 31.
James T. Davis et al. to George S. West, Perkins st. and Lake Hill av.; q. 31.
Preston R. Mansfield to George S. West, Perkins st. and Lake Hill av.; q. 31.

BRIGHTON
John R. Waters to Mary Nagle, Champney st.; w. 31.
John R. Waters to Rosa Bernstein, Cambridge and Window sts.; d. 3000.

CHARLESTOWN
Michael F. Murphy to Annie Murphy, Myrtle st.; q. 31.

CHELSEA
Sarah E. Noyes et al. to Samuel J. Abramowitz, Arlington st.; w. 31.
Sarah A. Smith et al. to Samuel J. Abramowitz, Arlington st.; q. 31.
Robert C. Smith, gdn., to Samuel J. Abramowitz, Arlington st.; d. 31.

WINTHROP
George B. Lane, intrec. to George B. Lane, Pleasant st. and Girdlestone rd.; d. 5700.

REVERE
David A. McDonald to Bertha E. Mastrian, Fairfield st.; q. 31.
Timothy Raes to John De Meo, Folson st.; w. 31.

BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Bradfield av., 63, ward 23; N. J. Murphy; frame dwelling.
Elmhurst st., 20, ward 24; Matthias Albert Olsen, G. F. Palabelli; frame dwelling.
Marlboro st., 117, ward 11; Eliza E. Clark, Page & Frothingham; alter dwelling.
Hanover st., 324, ward 6; Gould estate; alter store and lodgings.

Atlantic st., 245, ward 7; Central wharf and Wet Dock Corp.; fire insurance building.
Cornhill, 47, ward 6; A. A. Merrell; alter mercantile.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL, FALL RIVER, MAY GET W. H. DOOLEY

William H. Dooley, head master of the Lowell industrial school, today expressed his willingness to accept the position as head of the Fall River technical high school, which has been constructed at a cost of \$200,000, if it is offered to him. He said that so far he had not been appointed to the office but that the state board of education recommended him to the special school committee appointed to look for a head master and that its decision had not yet been reached. The Fall River situation carries with it a salary of \$3000.

The work of the school in Lowell, over which Mr. Dooley has supervision, is much on the same principle as that of the Mechanic Arts high school of Boston. Boys and girls are trained in the academic branches: English, history, mathematics, physics and chemistry. In addition, the boys are taught machine work, automobile repairing and woodwork; the girls, dressmaking, millinery, cooking, salesmanship, typewriting and power machine work.

Evening classes are also conducted, and at these practical machine shop and electrical work as well as practical woodworking are taught. More than 1200 girls attend the classes.

There was excellent musical idea in the themes chosen. Yet the purpose of the composition as a whole impressed little.

The ideas propounded in the new music by Florent Schmitt entirely justified the choice of instruments. The horn as principal soloist kept its romantic, poetic character in association with the impertinent piccolo and the satirical bassoons. Here was a scherzo with its humor not in rhythm and melody but in contrast of tone qualities. The work was a perfect vindication of the wind instrument class in its modern assertion of its independence.

The Saint-Saens piece, awkward and antiquated at times for its color scheme, was entertaining, as Saint-Saens music almost always is. The Piere selection is a masterpiece that the Longy Club must delight in taking down from the shelf of its library.

MR. COREY TESTIFIES 'GARY DINNERS' HELD 'STEEL PRICE CONTROL'

Former Head of Organization at Anti-Trust Hearing Upholds Government's Charges of Monopolistic Combine

TAKES STAND AGAIN

NEW YORK—William Ellis Corey, former president of the United States Steel Corporation, was scheduled to testify again today in the hearings of the government suit to dissolve the corporations under the Sherman anti-trust law. Mr. Corey testified yesterday in support of the government charges that the corporation is a monopolistic combination. He said "understandings" to maintain prices were reached at the "Gary dinners," given in New York by Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the corporation, at which a large majority of the steel manufacturers of the country were represented.

He gave testimony, the first given by any witness in the suit, as to the existence of an international armor-plate pool in which the United States corporation had participated. He confirmed the existence of a "plate and structural pool" and declared that Judge Gary had had knowledge of it.

Aided in Holding Price

Mr. Corey said he himself had given orders for the closing down of blast furnaces of the corporation to maintain the price of pig iron. He said steel rails sold lower to foreign consumers than to domestic, and he furnished testimony intended to prove that the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company was a competitor of the Steel Corporation in the rail market prior to its acquisition by the corporation.

Mr. Corey, who resigned as president of the corporation in 1910, made it plain that he had in many times clashed with Judge Gary and the finance committee. He declared he had never favored the lease of the Hill ore lands which was abrogated by the corporation almost coincidentally with the filing of the present suit.

On the question of maintaining prices through the agency of the Gary dinners, Mr. Corey said he had been in "favor of competitive conditions" and that "prices were maintained longer than I deemed advisable."

His testimony in regard to the dinners contradicted what the steel corporation said in its answer to the government. This denied that "at any of said meetings or at other time and place there was any agreement or understanding that prices should be maintained."

Tells of Armor Plate

Mr. Corey said a combination of armor plate manufacturers in England, France and Germany and the United States had existed "as late as 1904 or 1905." The Carnegie Steel Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company were the American members of the combination, he said.

"What was the agreement of those in the pool?" asked Mr. Dickinson.

"I was not familiar with the details," said Mr. Corey.

The witness testified that during the existence of the agreement the American members had not, to his knowledge, attempted to compete for armor plate either in England, France or Germany.

Mr. Corey was questioned concerning James A. Farrell, now president of the corporation, who, Mr. Corey had said, conducted the negotiations which led to the formation of the international steel rail pool. The witness said Farrell was for five years president of the United States Steel Products Company, which handled the corporation's export trade.

Testifies on T. C. & I.

The government attorney took up with the witness the competitive position of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company in the steel rail trade previous to its absorption by the Steel Corporation in 1907. Mr. Corey said that the former company was manufacturing open hearth steel rails, then practically a new product.

Mr. Dickinson read from minutes of the Carnegie Steel Company, containing letters written by Corey in which he said "that competition in rails was increasing" and that the Carnegie Company had given orders to the Bethlehem Steel Company for open hearth rails and that "we will have to manufacture them."

Mr. Corey smilingly confirmed the statements, over the protests of attorneys for the corporation.

The witness also confirmed testimony of other witnesses that the Harriman lines, as well, had given orders to the Tennessee Company for open hearth rails.

BALDWIN REMOVAL RUMORED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Rumors persist over company denials that the Baldwin Locomotive Works is to remove its entire plant to the new town started by the company at Eddystone, in Delaware county. It is said the Baldwin site in the city is to be acquired for a railroad terminal.

SEAT ON 'CHANGE BRINGS \$50,000

NEW YORK—A membership on the New York Stock Exchange was sold Thursday for \$50,000.

SHIPPING NEWS

Leaking, but according to her captain in no immediate danger, the schooner Thomas Winsome of Philadelphia, refused assistance from the revenue cutter Seminole off Cape Lookout today and dropped anchor. The Seminole is standing by, however.

When the Norwegian steamer Wacousta, Captain Olsen, tied up at the Boston & Maine coal pier, Mystic wharf, today, the first vessel to come to Boston from Sydney, C. B., for many months was recorded. The vessel brought 5239 tons of coal and officers reported unfavorable conditions coming down.

Just a week behind her schedule, the Leyland liner steamer Caledonia, Captain Carnon, arrived in port today from Manchester, Eng. On last Friday, the day she was due here, she was still 1000 miles away, and only 27 miles was entered on the log book for that 24 hours. She brought a general cargo and tied up at pier 2, B. & A. docks, East Boston. Officers reported that there were no favorable days on the whole trip.

"Considerable fresh groundfish was brought to T wharf today and dealers prices were reasonable. The Fannie E. Prescott had 80,000 pounds of haddock, 15,000 of cod and 2000 hake, the largest single fare of the day. Other arrivals: Steamer Foam 24,700 pounds mixed groundfish, steamer Spray 54,100, schooners Stiletto 46,000, Mary C. Santos 40,300, Jessie Costa 18,800, Rose Standish 5300, Edith Silveira 9000, Natalie J. Nelson 14,500, Adeline 7500, Matthew S. Greer 23,300, Flavilla 9200, Harriett 9400, Jeanette 7300, Stranger 6200 and the Quannapowitt which came up from Gloucester with 10,000 pounds of salt cod, 20,000 pounds fresh salted and 15,000 fresh hake. Dealers' quotations: Steak cod \$8.25 per hundredweight, market cod \$9.25, haddock \$4.25, pollock \$4.50, large hake \$6.75, medium hake \$4.25 and cusk \$3.25.

If a fisherman had his choice he would probably choose conditions similar to last season, for, while it is balmy on shore, it is unfavorable for the working of the fishermen at sea. Statistics issued today show 75 vessels reached T wharf during the seven days ending Thursday night, with only 2,073,130 pounds of fresh groundfish. For the same period of 1912 there were 88 boats in with 2,960,650 pounds, showing that seasonable conditions are more favorable for the followers of the sea.

On the freight manifest of the Warren line steamship Michigan, which sails from port today for Liverpool, are 68,000 bushels of wheat, 25,714 bushels of corn, 3000 sacks of flour, 3000 bales of cotton, 450 tons of steel, four carloads of lumber, three cars of hay, one car of apples and much general cargo.

Two steamers flying the United States flag the steamship Melrose, which arrived Tuesday in command of Capt. Peter Frostad, and the Herman Winter, the Metropolitan line steamship, which grounded on Nix's Mate a fortnight ago, put to sea Thursday bound for New York. Both need repairs and as the dry dock facilities of Boston are now taxed to their limit, the Herman Winter was forced to go to New York for accommodation.

The British steamship Eastpoint from Liverpool arrived at Philadelphia reporting adverse conditions at sea, which caused her delay of 10 days. Fires beneath the boilers were extinguished and the steering gear damaged.

Wireless reports from the revenue cutter Androscoggon state that the steamship Mae was picked up Thursday afternoon. The freighter was about 100 miles off the North Carolina coast. It is believed that the Mae is in no danger.

Fifteen Massachusetts residents sailed from New York Thursday for a 29-day cruise to the West Indies and Panama canal on board the steamship Moltke, Capt. O. Schwamberger, of the Hamburg-American line. Among the Bostonians were A. C. Coolidge, Mrs. Edwin U. Curtis, J. M. Dutton, Miss C. V. Haynes, Charles C. Judd, Nathan Margolies, Mrs. A. B. Palmer, B. T. Williston and Mrs. Williston. Other representatives of Massachusetts were A. C. Avery and Mrs. Avery of Charlestown, Miss S. L. Dyer of Concord, Mrs. Thomas S. Holmes of Dorchester, L. A. Hunt of Rockland, M. P. Toomey and Miss Kate Toomey of Springfield; John B. Tracey and Mrs. Tracey of Taunton.

REPUBLICAN SENATOR NAMED
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—W. R. Webb was elected United States senator for the short term, displacing Newell Sanders, Republican, for the unexpired term of the late Robert Love Taylor. He was a fusion candidate and received 73 votes to 33 for M. T. Bryan, Democrat.

FREIGHT HAULS HEAVY

NEW HAVEN, Ct.—While the freight blockade at the largest freight centers on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad is practically relieved, according to the state public utilities board reports, the freight business continues the largest the system has ever known.

WOMAN BRINGS UTAH VOTE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Margaret Zane Whicher of Salt Lake, clerk of Salt Lake county, who was defeated for state treasurer by only four votes in the last Republican convention, delivered the electoral votes of Utah today.

GUSTAV LUDERS PASSES AWAY

NEW YORK—Gustav C. Luders, composer of the musical play, "Somewhere Else," and of the comic opera, "The Prince of Pilsen," passed away here today. He came to the United States from Germany in 1888.

TELEGRAPHERS VOTE TO STRIKE

CINCINNATI—Telegraph operators of the Alabama Great Southern railway, it is announced, polled a 98 per cent vote to strike unless demands for wage advance are granted.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
Str Caledonia (Br.), Carnon, Manchester and Liverpool.
Str Wacousta (Nor.), Olsen, Louisiana, C. B.

Str Nacoochee, Dizer, Savannah.
Str Camden, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.
Tg Wm H. Sprague, Bloomer, Lynn, Mass.
Sch Theoline, Cummings, Fernandina.
Sch Gatherer, Brocklebank, Salisbury beach.
Sch Ethel F. Merriam, Hasson, Salisbury beach, Mass.

Clear
Str Boston (Br.), Simms, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str Juniata, James, Baltimore via Newport News.
Str Nacoochee, Dizer, Savannah.
Str Camden, Strout, Portland.
Sailed
Strs San Jose (Br.), Port Limon; New London, Baltimore; steamer lighters Hercules, Newburyport; Eureka, do, both 23d; tg William H. Sprague, twg bg 794, Lynn.
Strs Michigan (Br.), Liverpool; Juniata, Baltimore via Newport News; James S. Whitney, New York; tg Lackawanna, Hoboken, twg bgs Tunkhannock, Amper and Pohatcong; str Kennebec, Norfolk.

Tgs Nottingham, Port Johnson, twg bgs L. & W. C. Co No. 1, 12 and 14; Underwriter, New York, twg bgs Passaic and Stroudsburg; Lackawanna, twg bgs Amper, Tunkhannock and Pohatcong, Hoboken; schr, Ella L. Davenport, Georgetown, S. C.; tgs E. L. Pillsbury, Lynn, to return with bg Leepost, for Philadelphia; James Woolley, Seitate, Chas. Mann, twg bg No. 25, Portsmouth; Chas. T. Gallagher, twg bgs Nos 8, Portsmouth, N. H., and No. 17, Portland; Teaser, twg bg Lewis H. St. John, Portland.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Christopher, Mannos and Para via Barbados; City of St. Louis, Savannah; Metepen, Colon, Kingston, etc.; El Rio, Galveston; El Siglo, New Orleans; Vadeland, Antwerp and Dover; Barbara, Mediterranean ports; schr Kate B. Ogden, Lamson, Charleston, S. C.

STUDENTS FILL WAITERS' PLACES
NEW YORK—One of the first defections among the restaurant waiters today occurred at the Commons, the restaurant of the students at Columbia University. The students were at breakfast when a waiter shouted, "All out!" All the waiters and kitchen help walked out. Students filled their places temporarily.

The International Hotel Workers Union today served upon the hotel men a schedule of demands. The waiters demand not less than \$30 a month; all captains \$90 and omnibuses \$25. The demands of the kitchen helpers cover the same ground.

Nearly 200 waiters of Louis Martin's restaurant walked out at noon. The men made no disturbance.

More of the waiters at Rector's joined the strikers today and dinner and after theater guests are not to be served. L. C. Wallick, restaurant manager at the Cadillac, said the strike had affected his service considerably.

WOMEN CHANGE PLANS OF BILL

ALBANY, N. Y.—A petition purported to be signed by 300 women foundry workers caused a change of plans by Senator Robert M. Wagner, Democratic leader of the Senate, who had declared that he was going to force legislation which would prohibit the employment of women in foundries. When the bills appeared it was found that by their provisions women may work in core rooms unless the ovens are in the same room. Those who introduced the bills said the 300 women had written that they could earn their living in no other way.

BUILDING REFORM PROPOSED

A reform in the present building laws of this city was urged Thursday evening at a joint dinner of the Real Estate Brokers Association of Dorchester and the Association of Dorchester Builders at the Parker house. The particular change advocated was one which would prevent the so-called second class construction.

PRESIDENT FITZHUGH RESIGNS

ST. ALBANS, Vt.—E. H. Fitzhugh, president of the Central Vermont railroad, resigned Thursday, and E. J. Chamberlin, president of the Grand Trunk railroad, was chosen his successor.

GUSTAV LUDERS PASSES AWAY

NEW YORK—Gustav C. Luders, composer of the musical play, "Somewhere Else," and of the comic opera, "The Prince of Pilsen," passed away here today. He came to the United States from Germany in 1888.

TELEGRAPHERS VOTE TO STRIKE

CINCINNATI—Telegraph operators of the Alabama Great Southern railway, it is announced, polled a 98 per cent vote to strike unless demands for wage advance are granted.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND
Sailings from New York
*America, for Mediterranean ports Jan. 25
Caledonia, for Glasgow, Jan. 25
Czar, for Rotterdam, Jan. 25
*Majestic, for Southampton, Jan. 25
Mesaba, for Havre, Jan. 25
Venezia, for Mediterranean ports Jan. 25
Nigara, for Havre, Jan. 25
Calabria, for Naples, Jan. 25
Noordam, for Rotterdam, Jan. 25
Campania, for Liverpool, Jan. 25
La Savoie, for Havre, Jan. 25
Pensylvania, for Hamburg, Jan. 25
*Caronia, for Naples, Jan. 25
*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen Jan. 30
Sailings from Boston
Pretorian, for Glasgow, Jan. 30
Sailings from Philadelphia
Marquette, for Antwerp, Jan. 31
Sailings from Montreal
All sailings from St. John, Halifax, or Portland, Me., during winter.

WESTBOUND
Sailings from Liverpool
Lusitania, for New York, Jan. 25
Arabic, for Boston, Jan. 25
Sailings from Southampton
America, for New York, Jan. 24
St. Louis, for New York, Jan. 25
Oceanic, for New York, Jan. 29
Sailings from Glasgow
Stellian, for Boston, Jan. 25
Cameronia, for New York, Jan. 25
Patricia, for New York, Jan. 30
Sailings from Bremen
Seidlytz, for New York, Jan. 25
Sailings from Havre
La Touraine, for New York, Jan. 25
Rochambeau, for New York, Jan. 25
Sailings from Rotterdam
Potsdam, for New York, Jan. 25
Sailings from Trieste
Argentina, for New York, Jan. 25
Pannonia, for New York, Jan. 30
Sailings from Fiume
Laconia, for New York, Jan. 24

Transpacific Sailings
WESTBOUND
Sailings from San Francisco
*Sierra, for Sydney, Jan. 28
Sailings from Seattle
*Polemic, for Manila, Jan. 30
EASTBOUND
Sailings from Hongkong
Persia, for San Francisco, Jan. 28
Yokohama Maru, for Seattle, Jan. 28
Sailings from Yokohama
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco, Jan. 25
Sado Maru, for Seattle, Jan. 29
Sailings from Honolulu
Sonoma, for San Francisco, Jan. 24

FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 25
Mails for—
Costa Rica, via Port Limon, Jan. 25
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, Jan. 25
Newfoundland, via Halifax, Jan. 25
Letters for Germany paid at the rate of two cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York to Hamburg or Bremen.
Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India close Wednesday and Friday at 8:45 p. m., for other countries mails close 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.
Parcel post for Newfoundland are forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns.
Parcel post for Labrador can be forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns between July 1 and Oct. 1.
Mails for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, close daily at 12 m. and 9 p. m.
Mails for Cuba, specially addressed, close at Boston postoffice Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m., forwarded on direct steamers sailing from New York Thursday and Saturday.
All steamers take specially addressed correspondence.
Parcel post mails for Jamaica and Costa Rica close one half hour earlier than the closing time shown above.
Parcel post mails for Great Britain and Ireland close Friday at 5 p. m.; Germany, Monday and Wednesday at 5 p. m.; Italy, Monday and Friday at 5 p. m.; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, Wednesday at 5 p. m.; Newfoundland, Monday at 5 p. m. and Friday at 3 p. m.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY
Conveyed by Steamship—Via Mail closes at Boston P. O.
China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed only, Jan. 23, 6 p. m.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, Jan. 23, 6 p. m.
China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed only, Jan. 23, 6 p. m.
Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines, Jan. 23, 6 p. m.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands and New Zealand, specially addressed for Australia, Jan. 23, 6 p. m.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, Jan. 23, 6 p. m.
Hawaii, Samoa Islands, New Zealand (except parcels post) and Australia, except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe, Jan. 23, 6 p. m.
Supplementary mails to insure forwarding must be dropped in receptacles marked "Foreign." Merchandise for the U. S. postal office at Shanghai or Japanese parcel post cannot be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

LARGE PROFITS ARE UNDER WAY
TACOMA, Wash.—According to the report of Owen Woods, commissioner of the department of public works, there are now under way 23 projects exclusive of the light and water, covering municipal improvements that will cost \$1,083,748.

The chief item is the vertical lift bridge over the city waterway at Eleventh street, \$528,000; its approach on the tide flats, \$24,000; vertical lift bridge over the Puyallup river, \$138,000; six asphalt paving contracts, \$247,000; four grading contracts, \$44,000; one plank and sidewalk contract

Latest Market Reports :- Events of Interest to Investors

NATIONAL BANKS' ASSETS NEARLY ELEVEN BILLIONS

Country Institutions Have Less Difficulty in Maintaining
Fifteen Per Cent Reserve Required by Law Than
Those in the Reserve Cities

L. O. Murray, controller of the currency, writing on the subject of national banks in the Boston Financial News says:

We have now some 7420 national banks in operation, with aggregate assets of over \$10,965,000,000, of which the principal items are loans and discounts amounting to \$6,085,800,000, United States and other bonds and securities to the amount of \$1,552,000,000, and cash in the amount of \$908,500,000. The capital and surplus profits amount to \$1,045,000,000 and \$707,000,000 respectively, circulation \$721,500,000, and individual deposits \$5,944,500,000. Compared with the returns for the approximate date in 1911, it appears that the volume of assets has increased over \$522,000,000 of which \$399,872,000 is in loans and discounts. During the same period there was an increase in capital of \$18,652,000, surplus and other profits of \$38,200,000; circulation, \$18,553,000, and individual deposits, \$408,500,000.

The law requires national banks located in reserve cities to maintain cash means to meet current withdrawals to the extent of 25 per cent of their deposits and banks located elsewhere at least 15 per cent. On Nov. 26, 1912, against deposit liabilities subject to reserve aggregating \$7,034,800,000, the reserve required was \$1,400,100,000, and the amount held \$1,431,200,000, or an average of 20.35 per cent. On Sept. 4 the average reserve was 20.69 per cent, but on no other call during the year did the average fall below 21 per cent.

At the date of every report from Dec. 5, 1911, to Nov. 26, 1912, the average reserve held by the central reserve city banks exceeded the 25 per cent requirement, except on Sept. 4 and Nov. 26, 1912, when the deficiencies were .26 of 1 per cent and .01 of 1 per cent, respectively. The reserves in all other reserve city banks were well maintained and exceeded the requirement, except on Sept. 4 and Nov. 26, 1912, when there were nominal deficiencies only. It is evident that the country banks have less difficulty in maintaining the required reserve of 15 per cent than the banks in the reserve cities in meeting the requirements of their special localities. The latest returns show that the country banks in every state exceeded the required 15 per cent, the average being 16.41 per cent.

National banks, as a whole, as evidenced by the normal ratios of loans to deposits and the reserve held, have been in a prosperous condition. The situation is further evidenced by the average returns to stockholders in the form of dividends. During the year ended June 30, 1912, on capital of \$1,031,000,000, the banks paid dividends to the amount of \$120,300,000 or 11.66 per cent. In continental United States the dividends paid by banks in the various geographical divisions ranged from a minimum of 8.01 per cent for the New England states to a maximum of 14 per cent in the eastern states, followed by 13.27 per cent for the western states and 10 and a fraction per cent for the Pacific, southern and middle western states.

The profits of the banks are derived from interest and discount on loans and the returns upon investments in bonds and other securities. The gross earnings of the banks for the year ended June 30 were \$450,043,000, or 5.84 per cent for the banks in the New England states to 8.33 per cent for those located in the western states.

In connection with the earnings of national banks, it is of interest to note the current expenses of the banks in so far as the government is concerned, and also the gross returns to the government by national banking associations. The principal item of expense, as shown by the returns for the year ended June 30, 1912, is the semi-annual tax on circulation, which amounted to \$3,000,300. In addition to this the banks are required to pay the expenses incident to the redemption of their circulation, which amounted to \$505,735, and the cost of plates for the printing of circulation, \$55,000. The cost of redemption of national bank circulation is stated at \$0.78233 per \$1000. The items in question aggregate \$4,251,108, and in addition the banks were required to pay assessments for examinations to the amount of \$526,189 and the corporation tax, estimated at \$1,168,000. These expenses for the year total \$4,858,000, while the expenses of the currency bureau for the same period, excluding those reimbursed by national banks, were \$670,528. From May, 1903, the date of the organization of the currency bureau, to June 30, 1912, the expenses of the currency bureau, excluding contingent expenses not paid by the controller but from the general appropriation for contingent expenses of the treasury department, aggregated \$14,506,167. During this period taxes paid upon various acts to the general government by national banking associations exceeded \$108,000,000, or more than 13 times the amount appropriated for the conduct of the business of the bureau during its entire existence.

Of the 10,285 national banking associations chartered during the existence of the system, a fraction less than 5 per cent failed. Of the 500 insolvent banks 478 have been fully liquidated, the creditors having received in the form of dividends, offsets allowed, loans paid, etc., an average of 92.61 per cent. The expenses of administration of these 478 banks, that is, receivers' salaries, legal

and other incidental expenses, amounted to 4.14 per cent of the nominal value of the assets and 7.36 per cent of the total collections.

In addition to publishing in his annual reports full information in relation to the condition of national banks, it is the controller's duty to incorporate therein such information as he is able to obtain in relation to the condition of all other banking institutions. In 1900 information was received in relation to the condition of 13,977 national and other banks, with aggregate capital of \$1,150,700,000 and individual deposits of \$7,888,986,000. In 1912 the number of banks of all classes was 28,905, the capital being \$2,080,843,000 and the deposits \$17,494,000,000. In 1900 the capital stock of national banks was 54 per cent of the total, and their deposits 31.97 per cent, while in 1912 the proportion of national bank capital was 49.67 per cent, their holdings of individual deposits having increased to 33.3 per cent. In 1900 the banking power of the country, represented by capital, surplus and other profits, deposits and circulation, was \$10,685,000,000, whereas in 1912 there had been an increase of 111 per cent, or to \$22,548,700,000.

IMPROVEMENT OF BY-PRODUCTS OF COTTON PLANNED

NEW YORK—Appointment by department of commerce and labor of E. W. Thompson of Charlotte, N. C., as cotton oil expert to study methods of improving foreign markets for American cotton seed products, is a step in direction of increasing value of cotton by-products. Exports in 11 months ending with November were \$17,000,000 pounds, valued at \$13,992,970. This does not include cotton seed cake, cotton oil comes into competition with olive oil, coconut oil and peanut oil in foreign markets. More recently the soy bean oil of Manchuria has figured as a competitor. There are some 800 or more mills which work up cotton seed in the South.

Spinnings have a promising outlook, after high prosperity of 1912, throughout Lancashire. Looms are increasing in Lancashire much more rapidly than spindles, and spindles are holding their own very well. There is little sign of plethora in markets abroad. Demand for India is considerable and has been enormous, and China is beginning to arouse from its comparative apathy. W. T. Williams of Savannah Cotton Record says: "The land promises to be well supplied with winter moisture, a very important matter in the western section. Conditions have been more favorable also for winter plowing over the belt as a whole. Last season there was a great deal of cotton in the fields, anxiety to save which helped to induce delayed plowing. This year farmers have no such deterrent, and can plow as soon as weather and soil condition permit. An increased acreage in the West is anticipated."

Grades of cotton in force on the New York Cotton Exchange will be subject to revision again Feb. 5. Grades now in force were adopted Nov. 20, 1912.

SYSTEM NEEDS TO BE CORRECTED

John H. Rhoades, the New York banker, in an address on "Who Shall Control Our Financial Destiny?" said: "Just previous to the panic of 1907 my firm, a borrower of money from a large trust company, was informed that the rate on the loan had been raised to 50 per cent. The collateral consisted of gilt-edged bonds, and the loan had been standing for some time. Knowing one of its officers—as a matter of fact—a personal friend, I called upon him, and among other things said: 'Is not my credit sufficiently good to warrant a lower rate than 50 per cent? You are a lender of money with a service to perform. Do you think it just to bleed me?' He replied, 'I agree that such rates seem extortionate; but we are not facing a theory but a condition, and it is the duty of an officer of this company to its stockholders to take advantage of every opening that presents itself.' Now, gentlemen, from his standpoint he was not dishonest, nor was he doing wrong. He was merely taking advantage of his opportunities. The fault lies where? Not with him, but with his conception of his duty to his stockholders versus service to the public and with a banking system that invited him to do as he did. I do not blame him, but you do. But are you not equally culpable in maintaining a financial system which furnishes him with these opportunities?"

GRANBY CONSOLIDATED BONDS
NEW YORK—Notice of the special meeting of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Company, Ltd., on Feb. 25 has been sent to the stockholders, at which they will be asked to authorize an issue of not more than \$5,000,000 15-year convertible bonds in denominations of \$1000, \$500 and \$100.

DIVIDEND OUTLOOK FOR INDUSTRIALS RATHER PROMISING

Shareholders of Some Companies
Will Receive Larger
Disbursements if Present
Prosperity Is Continued

STEEL CONDITIONS

NEW YORK—There are a number of industrial companies whose shareholders will receive larger disbursements within the next 12 months, provided present prosperity continues. Lackawanna Steel Company's dividend recently declared was rather unexpected, as it was believed the company would use its earnings for working capital and construction. However, in the event of a continuation of prosperous steel conditions Lackawanna this year will show a big surplus over dividend disbursements. Advanced wages and suit of the government mean that United States Steel common shareholders will get no extra dividend for a long time.

Republic Iron & Steel will continue to pay its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, but the management has no intention of taking up the question of satisfying back dividends in the near future.

There will be an issue of between \$5,000,000 and \$7,000,000 bonds in connection with the financing of the construction of ore boats by Bethlehem Steel Corporation, but it is not believed this will in any way prevent declaration of, say, 1 per cent quarterly on the preferred stock within the next two or three months.

International Nickel is now paying at the rate of 10 per cent a year and it is predicted that there will be a further increase this year.

There are a number of Standard Oil companies slated for increased dividends, due to unusual expansion in business of petroleum and by-products thereof. Texas Oil is likely to get an increase within the next six months.

Cruicell Steel common will not get a dividend for at least two years, due to heavy expenditures for new construction and the desire of the company to build up larger working capital. International Smelting & Refining will probably put out a stock issue of \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 this year which will give shareholders valuable rights. No change therefore in dividend can be expected as the proceeds from the bonds will be used for new construction.

United States Realty & Improvement shareholders will have to be satisfied with 5 per cent notwithstanding that the company has averaged close to 9 per cent on the stock for the last four years.

American Can preferred shareholders are expected to receive another extra dividend at the next meeting of directors, but in view of the 1/4 of 1 per cent, extra declared at the last meeting, few people care to venture a guess as to size of the next extra disbursement. Westinghouse Electric may show more liberality in the way of dividends if prosperity of the company continues. Equipment companies are likely to disburse larger dividends to shareholders if they are convinced the prosperity they are now enjoying will be lasting.

DIVIDEND RATE IS RESTORED

NEW YORK—The directors of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent, thereby restoring the stock to a 4 per cent basis.

B. F. Bush, president of the company, stated after the meeting that the surplus for the six months applicable to the dividend was \$1,400,000, whereas payment of the 2 per cent dividend required only \$800,000, leaving a balance of \$600,000 for the six months.

At the meeting a permanent organization was effected by the election of the following directors: George J. Gould, chairman; B. F. Bush, president; Finlay J. Shepard, assistant to the president; James Speyer, E. S. Marston, E. T. Jeffrey, E. C. Simons and J. G. Metcalf.

STEEL WELFARE WORK
FARRELL, Pa.—In keeping with Steel corporation plan of welfare work, effort is being made to eradicate causes of some minor accidents. Carnegie Steel Co. has appointed a man in each works to make investigation of every accident. If due to defect in machinery or the man's own negligence, effort will be made to prevent recurrence. New danger signals are expected in a measure to assist foreign laborers.

EUREKA PIPE LINES
OIL CITY, Pa.—At annual meeting of the Eureka Pipe Line Company the following were elected directors: Forrest M. Towle, H. L. Schafford, W. J. Alexander, J. C. Cochran, A. D. McVey. Directors elected Forrest M. Towle president.

BAR SILVER PRICES
NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 62 1/2¢, Mexican dollars 40¢.

LONDON—Bar silver quiet 28 1/4¢, off 1-16d.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 24)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Bazaar, Tour.
Baltimore, Md.—G. T. Mills of G. T. Mills & Co.; Tour.
Butte, Mont.—B. A. Myers of Symonds Dry Goods Co.; Essex.
Charleston, S. C.—W. F. Livingstone; Tour.
Chicago—G. D. Chandler of Smith Wallace Shoe Co.; Tour.
Chicago—S. Longmire and S. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer st.
Chicago, Ill.—H. C. Downmuhle of Downmuhle & Son; Copley Plaza.
Chillicothe, O.—A. E. Culter of Culter & Son Co.; U. S.
Cincinnati, O.—C. Oettinger of I. Fallers Sons; Lenox.
Cleveland, O.—Fred Roth of Whitney Webb & Co.; Youngs.
Cumberland, Md.—H. B. Colburn of Maryland Shoe Co.; U. S.
Denver, Colo.—J. E. Dunn of J. E. Dunn Shoe & Leather Co.; Essex.
Detroit, Mich.—A. Lundke of Valprey & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Des Moines, Ia.—R. B. McCune of C. A. McCune & Co.; Essex.
Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; U. S.
Greenville, Miss.—M. Cohen; Essex.
Helen, Ark.—S. L. Mundt; Essex.
Jacksonville, Fla.—R. L. Landrum and L. Hutchinson of Hutchinson Shoe Co.; Tour.
Knoxville, Tenn.—Frank Preston of Hayes, Tension & Co.; Lenox.
Knoxville, Tenn.—H. Anderson of Anderson Duffin Varnel & Co.; Essex.
Los Angeles, Cal.—E. Phillips of Siewart Shores, Shoe Co.; Essex.
Louisville, Ky.—M. J. Streng of Streng & Thibault; Lenox.
Lynchburg, Va.—Dexter City of the George D. Witt Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Lynchburg, Va.—R. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goode of Cradock, Perry & Co.; U. S.
Mankato, Minn.—Mr. Sallet of Sallet & Son; U. S.
Memphis, Tenn.—M. Toube of J. Goldsmith & Bro.; Adams.
New Orleans—C. M. Kelfer of Kelfer Bros.; Tour.
New Orleans, La.—E. Levy of C. A. Kaufman; Essex.
New Orleans, La.—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bros.; Tour.
New York—H. L. Sibley of Morse & Rogers; 135 Lincoln st.
New York—Mr. Kennedy of Morse & Rogers; Lenox.
New York—M. B. Londe of Standard Shoe Co.; 135 Lincoln st.
Omaha, Neb.—C. S. Hayward of Hayward Bros. Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Aug. Wright; U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—W. E. Giffner of Thibault & Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—W. F. Munroe and C. P. Wollman of Munroe Bros.; U. S.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—I. B. Childs, Jr. of I. B. Childs & Co.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—H. Hellegren; U. S.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—T. S. Mercer of T. S. Mercer & Co.; U. S.
Ponce, P. R.—J. R. Colon; U. S.
Portland, Ore.—O. H. Fithian of Fithian Barker Shoe Co.; Adams.
Portland, Ore.—B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.
San Antonio, Tex.—E. Weber and J. M. Watson of Guaranty Shoe Co.; Essex.
San Francisco, Cal.—A. Derrham of Buckingham & Hecht; 150 Lincoln st.
San Francisco, Cal.—Chester Williams of Williams Marvin Co.; 135 Lincoln st.
San Francisco, Cal.—L. Nickelsberg of R. Nickelsberg & Co.; U. S.
San Francisco, Cal.—H. M. and S. H. Rogers; U. S.
Savannah, Ga.—D. J. Rosenbalm of Rosenbalm & Sons; Lenox.
St. Joseph, Mo.—J. A. Battrell of Battrell Bros. Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
St. Louis, Mo.—T. S. Burrow of Burrow, Jones & Co.; Tour.
St. Louis, Mo.—Williams of Carruthers Jones Shoe Co.; Essex.
St. Louis, Mo.—Weinbach; U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—Mr. Sallet of Sallet & Son; U. S.
St. Paul—E. S. Wahman of The Emporium; U. S.
Wheeling, W. Va.—P. J. Green and M. A. Holden of J. H. Locke Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—W. Austin of Austin Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Yonkers, N. Y.—L. A. L. B. Marks of Marks Shoe Co.; 140 Lincoln st.
Liverpool, Eng.—M. D. Angus and J. W. Jones of George Angus & Co.; Ltd.; Tour.
Lynchburg, Va.—J. M. Terry of Cradock, Perry & Co.; Tour.
Marion, Ind.—J. W. Little of Marion Shoe Co.; U. S.
Reno, Nev.—Mr. Hyde of successors to de A. Mayol & Co.; Essex.
[The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and Trade Information Bureau, 100 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.]

NEW YORK—That manufacturers have confidence in future of the steel industry is evident from plans for new plants and additions. Charles M. Schwab says within 10 years the United States will be in a position to produce 40,000,000 tons of steel, an increase of about 25 per cent. While many companies have in mind extensions, the amount spent this year for new construction will not be as large as in preceding years.

The Steel Corporation expects to spend about \$35,000,000, apart from the new Canadian enterprise, which will cost \$20,000,000. Since 1906 it has been spending an average of \$50,000,000 a year for new construction. In 1912 expenditures were about \$40,000,000; in 1911, \$40,400,000; in 1910, \$53,000,000; in 1909, \$34,000,000; 1908, \$49,500,000; in 1907, \$67,000,000. Total expenditures of all steel companies for new construction this year are not likely to exceed \$70,000,000. Since 1907, the average has been considerably over \$100,000,000.

Many companies within the last year or two have completed extensive construction. Bethlehem Steel, Lackawanna Steel, Republic Iron & Steel, Jones & Laughlin, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Inland Steel, Pennsylvania Steel, Cambria Steel, Colorado Fuel & Crucible Steel have spent an aggregate running into hundreds of millions. Bethlehem is about to spend close to \$7,500,000 for boats and extensions. Republic is spending several million. Manufacturers this year will exercise more conservatism in new construction, due to forthcoming revision of the steel tariff.

For several years statements have been made that this country was suffering from over-capacity of steel, but the market over the last 12 months does not bear out such claims. For eight months the steel mills have been operating full capacity, yet many consumers have been unable to obtain material for future delivery.

Steel companies have been forced to turn down orders aggregating hundreds of thousands of tons. Had they made no effort to enlarge production since 1907, steel at present would be commanding prohibitive premiums. Certain companies have practically doubled capacities within 12 years. The Steel Corporation has an annual capacity of more than 14,000,000 tons of finished steel for sale, compared with about 7,750,000 at organization.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—A further advance of 1/2 cent was recorded in the Savannah and New York turpentine market yesterday as a result of the greatly increased buying of the spirits by paint manufacturers and other large consumers. Local operators raised their quotation from 43c to 43 1/2¢ cents per gallon ex-yard, and sold several sizable lots at that figure.

Rosin—A moderate jobbing demand continues to be noted for common and good-stained, general sample E, graded B and the D and E grades. The medium and high-grade offerings are in only meager request, but prices for them are being strongly held by local holders and dealers. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common \$5.75, gen sam E \$5.80, graded B \$5.80, D \$5.80, E \$5.85, F \$5.90, G \$5.95, H \$6.10, K \$6.15, L \$6.20, M \$6.25, N \$6.30, O \$6.35, P \$6.40, Q \$6.45, R \$6.50, S \$6.55, T \$6.60, U \$6.65, V \$6.70, W \$6.75, X \$6.80, Y \$6.85, Z \$6.90.

Tar and pitch—A fair inquiry is still noted for tar at \$0.25 per lb and pitch continues dull, though quoted at \$4.25.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits steady at 32s 3d. Rosin, common, steady at 14s 9d.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 32s. Rosin, American standard, steady at 15s 3d; rosin, American fine, quiet at 19s 6d.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good, \$5.30. Spirits easy, machine at 40c. Tar firm, \$2.20. Turpentine, hard, quiet at \$3; soft quiet at \$4. Virgin quiet at \$4.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 41 1/4¢. Sales 132, receipts 247, exports 108, stock 22,550. Rosin firm. Sales 956, receipts 1577, exports 1355, stock 142,445. Prices: WW, \$7.80; VG, \$7.20; N, \$7.15; M, \$7.15; L, \$6.60; G, \$6.70; J, \$5.90; F, \$5.80; E, \$5.65; D, \$5.45; C, \$5.35; B, \$4.95; A, \$4.55.

FARMING OUTPUT OF MANITOBA

WINNIPEG—The crying need for more mixed farming in Manitoba and for rotation of crops are the points on which special emphasis is laid in the report of the minister of agriculture and immigration to the Legislature.

The report shows that total grain crop was 182,357,494 bushels, potatoes 10,734,612, roots 3,895,118, cultivated grasses 282,241. In the province there were 3086 threshing outfits. Amount of wheat marketed in the province by Dec. 1 was 23,104,097 bushels, which represented 40 per cent of total crop.

WESTERN STATES GAS & ELECTRIC
CHICAGO—H. M. Bylesby & Co., announce the appointment of N. I. Garrison, who has been auditor of Fort Smith Light & Traction Co., to be auditor of the Western States Gas & Electric Co., with headquarters at Stockton, Ca.

MANUFACTURERS' CONFIDENCE IN STEEL INDUSTRY

NEW YORK—That manufacturers have confidence in future of the steel industry is evident from plans for new plants and additions. Charles M. Schwab says within 10 years the United States will be in a position to produce 40,000,000 tons of steel, an increase of about 25 per cent. While many companies have in mind extensions, the amount spent this year for new construction will not be as large as in preceding years.

The Steel Corporation expects to spend about \$35,000,000, apart from the new Canadian enterprise, which will cost \$20,000,000. Since 1906 it has been spending an average of \$50,000,000 a year for new construction. In 1912 expenditures were about \$40,000,000; in 1911, \$40,400,000; in 1910, \$53,000,000; in 1909, \$34,000,000; 1908, \$49,500,000; in 1907, \$67,000,000. Total expenditures of all steel companies for new construction this year are not likely to exceed \$70,000,000. Since 1907, the average has been considerably over \$100,000,000.

Many companies within the last year or two have completed extensive construction. Bethlehem Steel, Lackawanna Steel, Republic Iron & Steel, Jones & Laughlin, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Inland Steel, Pennsylvania Steel, Cambria Steel, Colorado Fuel & Crucible Steel have spent an aggregate running into hundreds of millions. Bethlehem is about to spend close to \$7,500,000 for boats and extensions. Republic is spending several million. Manufacturers this year will exercise more conservatism in new construction, due to forthcoming revision of the steel tariff.

For several years statements have been made that this country was suffering from over-capacity of steel, but the market over the last 12 months does not bear out such claims. For eight months the steel mills have been operating full capacity, yet many consumers have been unable to obtain material for future delivery.

Steel companies have been forced to turn down orders aggregating hundreds of thousands of tons. Had they made no effort to enlarge production since 1907, steel at present would be commanding prohibitive premiums. Certain companies have practically doubled capacities within 12 years. The Steel Corporation has an annual capacity of more than 14,000,000 tons of finished steel for sale, compared with about 7,750,000 at organization.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL CONVERTIBLE BONDS

Nearly Fourteen Millions to Be Sold for Purchase of New
Equipment and Building Additional Second Tracks
but None for Electrification

NEW YORK—The St. Paul directors have decided to offer the remainder of \$50,000,000 4 1/2 per cent convertible bonds, amounting to \$13,957,300, to stockholders at par.

Issue will be underwritten by National City Bank and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Preferred and common stockholders of St. Paul will be allowed to subscribe at par on or before Feb. 28 for an amount of 4 1/2 per cent convertible gold bonds equal to 6 per cent of their holdings as registered Feb. 6.

The bonds will be convertible at par into common stock after June 1, 1917, and prior to June 1, 1922, at option of the holder, accrued interest on the bonds and dividends on the stock being adjusted at the time of conversion. The bonds may be redeemed at 105 and interest on 90 days' notice at the option of the company after June 1, 1922. Subscriptions to the bonds will be payable Feb. 28.

The bonds will be issued as coupon bonds of \$1000, \$500 and \$100 value. The \$1000 and \$500 bonds will be exchangeable for registered bonds, and the registered bonds for coupon bonds. The \$100 bonds may be registered only as the principal.

Subscription warrants must be presented with the subscription made and the subscription price must be paid by Feb. 28. Upon the surrender of the subscription warrant there will be issued a receipt dated Feb. 28, which will bear 4 1/2 per cent per annum interest from March 1 to June 1 and receipt may be exchanged for definite bonds on and after June 10.

H. R. Williams, who was president of Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound until its amalgamation with the St. Paul Jan 1, has been elected a director of the St. Paul to succeed the late Roswell Miller. He has also been elected vice-president in charge of the financial end of the company's organization, with headquarters in New York, and a member of the executive committee. The office of chairman of the board has been abolished.

E. D. Sewall, assistant to the president, and D. L. Bush, general manager, have been elected vice-presidents, with headquarters in Chicago. H. P. Earling has been elected a vice-president, with headquarters in Seattle.

A. J. Earling, president of St. Paul, said the proceeds from the convertible bonds would be used for new equipment, additional second track and extensions. None of it will be used for the electrification program contemplated by the Puget Sound. Mr. Earling said:

"Plans for electrification have not been completed. It will require six months to study and consummate the plans. The contract has not been let. We are beginning to organize a separate department to work out the electrification program."

**STEAMSHIPS PLAN
CONSOLIDATION**

NEW YORK—Plans are practically ready for the merger of the Brockbank line of Liverpool to Calcutta steamers with the Cunard line. The Anchor line has a service in connection with the Brockbank steamers to Egypt and India via Gibraltar, with additional callings at Ceylon and Italian ports. But since December, 1911, it has been well understood that the Cunard line had control of the Anchor line, so that the extension of the merger will apply more particularly to vessels of the Brockbank line. The Brockbank line has 14 steamers. The Cunard line is building the monster Aquitania, to be larger than the Imperator, and two large steamers for the Montreal service. The Cunard company may enter the Australian trade.

No announcements as to the financing of these propositions are made as yet. Steamship companies after the most profitable year for the last 20 years look forward to little change in the coming year. While immigration into the United States is abnormally large, passenger travel is normal and large.

PIG IRON MARKET REMAINS DULL

PHILADELPHIA—Current business in the pig iron market remains very dull, and the trade does not look for much new buying before Feb. 1. The only feature of note is a greater willingness to sell iron for longer deliveries at considerable concessions from present prices.

Sales of No. 2 X foundry iron for delivery in Philadelphia in the second quarter are reported at \$17.50, or \$1 less than the first quarter.

Quotations for first quarter delivery are off perhaps 25 cents per ton from the highest recorded a month or six weeks ago, the maximum for No. 2 X being now about \$18.50 as against \$18.75 last month.

Lower prices for distant deliveries, and the growing margin under the near delivery quotations, indicate that some makers at least look for lower prices. Price of coke is a factor, spot coke being now about \$3.50, off \$1 from the highest, although contract prices have receded very little.

CHICAGO COAL MARKET QUIET

CHICAGO—There is a small market here for coal. Retailers report steady but slight demand, while supplies come along regularly. Steam users no longer fear shortage and draw down storage. Steam consumption has not diminished during the past months.

Weakness in domestic sizes becomes more pronounced. Some railroads have closed their mines, realizing that much of the extraordinary buying in the early winter was unnecessary. Insurance at this market for the first time in years cannot be moved by any price consideration. Coke is quiet but steady.

M. RUMELY COMPANY EARNINGS

CHICAGO—It is said that gross earnings of the M. Rumely Company for 1912 were about \$10,000,000 compared with \$10,580,000 in 1911. Last year's net approximated \$2,400,000 and the balance after preferred dividends is likely to be about \$1,800,000, or at the rate of 13.3 per cent on the \$12,000,000 common stock.

VIRGINIA FARM PRODUCTS

WASHINGTON—Total value of Virginia crops in 1909 was \$100,531,000 of which \$20,125,000 was contributed by domestic animals and \$17,388,000 by potatoes.

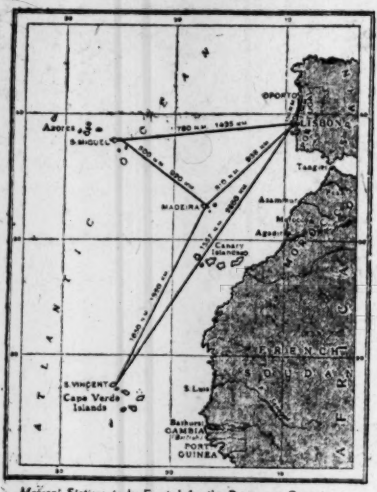
NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

PORTUGAL'S WIRELESS
EXPANSION EXPLAINED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In Portugal, as elsewhere, the advantages which accrue from the establishment of wireless telegraph stations are clearly realized. An article on the subject, published in the January issue of the Marconigraph, states that the contract for the erection of a number of these stations for the Portuguese government was signed on Dec. 7, 1912, and the decision of the government to proceed with the scheme is considered to be a sign of a renaissance of Portugal's greatness.

Five stations in all will be erected, one in the Azores archipelago, due west of Portugal and one third of the way across the Atlantic towards America; another at Madeira, and yet another in the Cape Verde archipelago. Each of these stations will be in direct communication with the central station to be erected at Lisbon. The fifth station will be at Oporto, and will have a range of 500 kilometers. The Cape Verde and Lisbon stations will have a radius of 3000 kilometers, while those at Madeira and the Azores island will have a radius of 1900 and 1000 kilometers respectively.

Continuing, the article points out that the contract is "of very great importance for the future development of wireless telegraphy between America and Europe and West Africa, and for ships crossing the Atlantic." The system will also be a link in the chain of stations between



Map of Marconi Stations
(Reproduced by permission of the Marconigraph)

Each of which will be in direct communication with Lisbon

Brazil and Portugal, North America, England, and Portugal, and between Lisbon and all the Spanish, Italian, and English Marconi stations already established. The opening of a wireless station on the Cape Verde islands will render the development of a wireless service between Europe and southwest Africa comparatively easy.

CHINA HOLDS FIRST
POPULAR ELECTION
AMID STRANGENESS

Selection of Delegates to Choose Members of the Provincial Assemblies Is Seen Step Toward New Era

DIFFICULTIES BIG

(Special to the Monitor)
HONGKONG—How quickly events are marching in China is indicated by the fact that the first popular election conducted within that wonderful land took place on Dec. 6.

Voting was supposed to be general throughout the republic for the selection of delegates to elect the members of the provincial assemblies, but in some places the experiment was so new that it was beyond the capacity of the local officials to make the arrangements necessary to carry through the elections, which had in consequence to be postponed. However, the fact remains that China has proceeded with the initial development in the greatest political experiment in her long history.

Naturally the people were conscious of a new sensation as they, or at any rate those who had the privilege of the franchise and exercised it, cast their votes and participated for the first time in their lives in the government of their country. Of course, it was only to be expected that a very large number of those who went to the ballot had very hazy notions of what they were doing, and no doubt many were influenced by others more intelligent or others who were interested in particular candidates. No popular election in any part of the world could be said to be free from such objections, and while China is undoubtedly more than others in this respect, it is obvious that with greater knowledge and greater experience, a more intelligent interest in the government of the country will be shown by her citizens.

Most of those who took part in the election seemed pleased with the burden that had been cast upon them, and not unnaturally the greatest interest was shown in the proceeding everywhere.

EXHIBIT WILL SHOW WAYS OF
SOLVING FLIGHT PROBLEMS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—By no means one of the least interesting of the numerous exhibits to be seen at the Ghent international exhibition, which is taking place this year, will be the exhibit in the British section of the various methods adopted at the national physical laboratory at Bushy house, Teddington, for solving the many problems connected with flying. It is understood that interesting illustrations will be given of air currents and the effect which currents and eddies produce on and in the neighborhood of the wing, and framework of aeroplanes. At Teddington, a new "wind channel" is now in operation, and it is claimed that by means of this addition to the laboratory, answers will be obtained to many, if not all, of the complicated questions relating to the manipulation of aeroplanes. Wind of varying speeds can be produced, and the effect of such wind on the various portions of an aeroplane can be tested and gauged with the utmost accuracy.

It is understood that, owing to the excellent results obtained in this way,

PROSPERITY OF
SHIPPING IN 1912
DECLARED GREAT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The extraordinary prosperity of shipping during the year just passed is dealt with in the circular recently issued by Messrs. H. E. Moss & Co. The statement is made that the results during 1912 of the shipping trade surpassed anything ever anticipated by shipping owners. The setback in freights and the corresponding falling off in the demand for the purchase of ships which occurred at the close of the year was, in the opinion of Messrs. Moss, merely temporary.

They prognosticate an improvement in that direction during the early part of the New Year. With reference to the great increase in the cost of construction Messrs. Moss state that steamers of 7500 tons deadweight which cost £28,000 to £40,000 two years ago, would now cost £26,000 so that the advance may be computed on new shipping at about 40 per cent within two years. Messrs. Moss foresee a further rise in the cost of production, especially in the light of the fact that a large amount of naval work is about to be placed.

TIBETANS DEFEAT CHINESE

(Special to the Monitor)
CHENG-TU, Szechuan—A night attack by the Tibetans near Hsiang-cheng resulted in the defeat of the Chinese. These are reported to have suffered heavy losses, including six machine guns. The defeat is explained officially as the result of the insubordination of the Chinese troops who refused to trust their commander's intimate knowledge of the country, with the result that the Tibetans seized the opportunity to attack them.

The voting procedure was rather incoherent. The voter on entering the polling booth presents his certificate to the officers in charge, who look up his name in the register, and after he signs his name the voter receives a ballot paper. Then he retires to another apartment, writes the name of the candidate he favors, and puts the paper in the square box in the presence of several officers.

The elections in Shanghai and Nanking were conducted very smoothly, but in Canton they could not take place at all, owing to the unsystematic registration, making it impossible for the voters to be identified. These difficulties are perhaps inevitable, but they should disappear as experience is gained.

TELEPHONE REVENUE
RAISES RECEIPTS OF
BRITISH TREASURY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The treasury issued recently its usual account of revenue and expenditure for the first nine months of the current financial year from April 1 to Dec. 31.

For the past quarter there has been an increase of £884,000 in the revenue collected in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1911. Of this increase £715,000 is from the telephones which is, of course, due to the fact that the service of the National Telephone Company was taken over by the state at the beginning of the year. For the first nine months of the financial year the national income was £117,318,000 in comparison with £113,918,000 in the first nine months of 1911-12.

The following is an account of the total revenue of the United Kingdom for the past quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1911:

	Period end. 1912	Period end. 1911
Customs	£23,291,000	£9,973,000
Excise	11,729,000	11,910,000
Estate duties etc.	5,724,000	6,520,000
Stamps	2,007,000	2,477,000
Land tax	10,000	10,000
Home duty	80,000	90,000
Property and income tax (including super-tax)	3,320,000	3,382,000
Land values duties	33,000	20,000
Postal service	5,570,000	5,120,000
Telegraph service	750,000	850,000
Telephone service	1,209,000	485,000
Crown lands	160,000	160,000
Receipts from sugar, coal, shares and sundry loans	12,555	11,757
Miscellaneous	856,190	764,511
Total	£117,317,870	£113,918,000

The following is an account of the total revenue of the United Kingdom for the first nine months of the financial year 1912-13 (to Dec. 31, 1912), as compared with the corresponding period of the year 1911-12:

	Quar. end. Dec. 31, 1912	Period end. Dec. 31, 1911
Customs	£25,027,000	£25,150,000
Excise	18,347,000	19,120,000
Estate etc. duties	10,709,000	12,181,000
Stamps	7,405,000	6,785,000
Land tax	60,000	120,000
Home duty	400,000	300,000
Property and income tax (including super-tax)	12,192,000	13,421,000
Land values duties	95,000	150,000
Postal service	14,090,000	13,225,000
Telegraph service	2,300,000	2,540,000
Telephone service	4,200,000	1,545,000
Crown lands	370,000	370,000
Receipts from sugar, coal, shares and sundry loans	843,142	788,930
Miscellaneous	2,109,728	1,947,648
Total	£117,317,870	£113,918,000

ANGLO-AMERICAN
PEACE PRAISED AT
DICKENS DINNER

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The annual Dickens dinner of the Atlantic Union was held recently at the George and Vulture inn, Lombard street, London. Sir John W. Taverner, agent-general for Victoria, presided, and the famous old chop house was crowded with a well dressed company, whose evening dress looked incongruous among the quaint old boxes so well known to Charles Dickens.

Proposing the toast of the United States President, the chairman alluded to the hundred years' peace between the United States and the British empire, and said he hoped that that glorious peace might continue for hundreds of years to come. One of the speakers said that Dickens was a bond between the whole English-speaking race, and that there was something in us to which Dickens appealed as none else could.

FRENCH VILLAGES
MAY LOSE WATER
OWING TO TUNNEL

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—The boring of the railway tunnel under the Mont d'Or, in the Jura mountains, has been attended with serious difficulties, occasioned by a sudden outbreak of water which flowed for some hours at the rate of 1100 gallons per second. Following upon this the source of the Bief Rouge, a tributary of the Doubs, dried up and the tunnel was again overrun with water to the extent of 900 gallons per second.

According to M. Fournier, professor of geology at Besancon, the piercing of the tunnel through the Mont d'Or will change the watershed of this portion of the Jura mountains, thus depriving many French villages in the district of Pontarlier of their water supply and greatly inconveniencing the industries of the district.

TALKS FOR LEEDS UNIVERSITY

(Special to the Monitor)
LEEDS, England—Three courses of lectures, in connection with Leeds University, bearing on educational administration have been organized to take place this year. James Graham, secretary of the Leeds education committee, will speak on "Proposed Methods of Preparation for the Future Life of Our Industrial Army," C. H. Coffin, director of education in Bradford, on "Developments in Secondary Education," and H. Hallam, inspector for higher education in the West Riding, on "Scholarship Administration and Education Schools."

GLASGOW TRAINING OFFICERS
FOR THE WORLD'S SHIPPING

Royal Technical College in Scotch City Is Considered Among the Best Fitted and Modern Institutions in Existence for Preparing for Mercantile Marine

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—It is indeed befitting that a city like Glasgow, with its miles of wharves and docks, and its vast seafaring population, should possess a navigation school for training her young men to be officers in the mercantile marine.

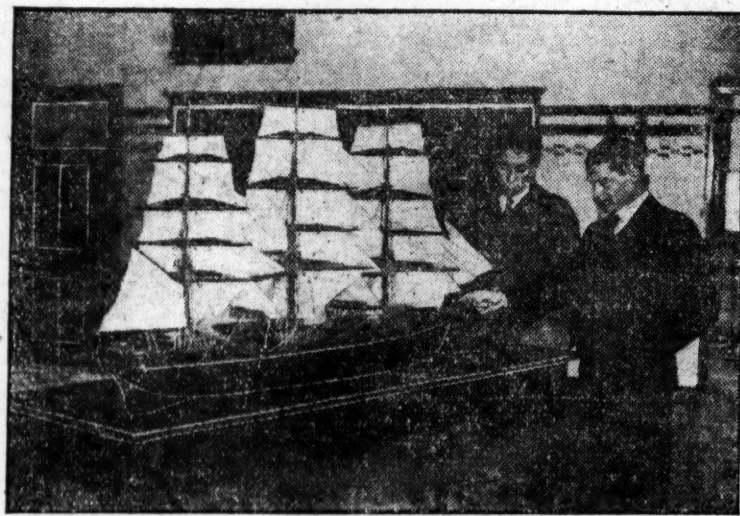
The Royal Technical College is perhaps the best fitted and most up-to-date institution of its kind in the world. It has recently made a valuable addition to its equipment by the purchase of the admiralty steam yacht Vivid. It will be remembered that one of the economies instituted by Winston Churchill a short

what orders he would give as officer of the watch in either of the ships.

The international code is also taught, and to impress the colors and shapes of the various flags on the memory, small model flags made of wood are used, these being hooked on to poles, representing masts, so that any combination of flags can be hoisted, and the student can pick out the signal from the international signal book.

Seamanship is another branch that is not neglected, and although the day of the sailing ship appears to be coming to a close, lectures are still given as to the method of handling masts and yards; and a working model of a full-rigged sailing ship with double-topsails, topgallant sails

PRACTICAL TRAINING IS COLLEGE AIM



(Copyright by Illustrations Bureau)

Working model of a full-rigged sailing ship is employed in teaching seamanship

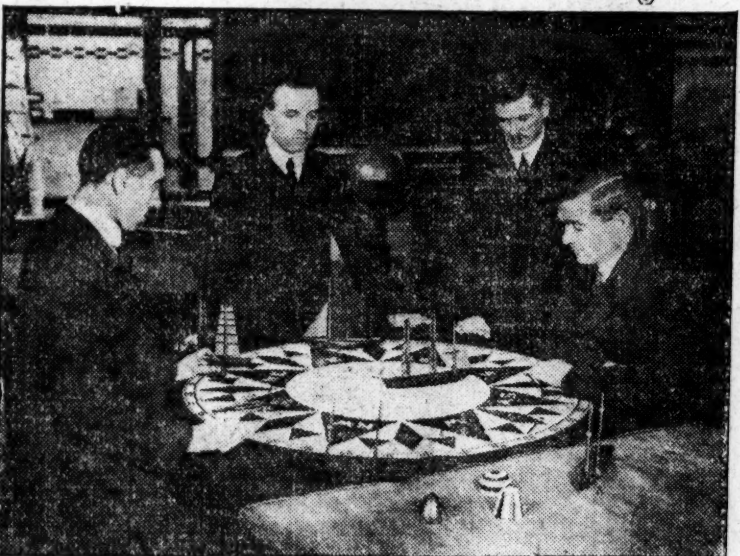
time ago was the abolition of the steam yachts kept in commission for the benefit of port admirals, and it was thus that the Vivid, which was stationed at Plymouth, came to be on the market. The navigation college can well be congratulated on their new acquisition, as it will enable the young students to put into practice what they have already learned in the class room.

The most important branch studied at the college is that usually known as "The Rule of the Road," or to give it its technical name, "The Board of Trade regulations for the prevention of collision at sea." This is taught by means of a large compass, and models of both sailing and steamships, which the instructor places in various positions, asking the students whose duty it would be to give way, and

and royals if kept as the most practical training a student can get in a class room.

He is taught the name of every rope and how to "reeve it," i. e., trace its course from its belaying pin to its working part; how to "make sail," "shorten sail," "reef or furl sail"—in a word, all the intricate art of seamanship. Navigation is a science in itself, and has to be mastered by the student before he becomes a qualified officer, and the art of using a sextant accurately needs much patient study and practise before any degree of proficiency is obtained. Equal accuracy has also to be observed when working out the result of the observations, when a knowledge of logarithms is necessary. On the completion of the work the ship's position has to be marked off on the chart.

RULE OF THE ROAD AT SEA IS TAUGHT



(Copyright by Illustrations Bureau)

Students aided in learning navigation by large compass and models of vessels

ABYSSINIA MAKES
ITS CARTRIDGES

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—If the establishment of a cartridge factory can be taken as an indication of growing civilization, then Abyssinia can lay claim to this honor, for according to the Quarterly and Foreign Trade Journal a cartridge factory capable of turning out 10,000,000 cartridges per annum, has been established by the Abyssinian government in Addis Abeba, the capital.

The building itself is completed and the machinery to be employed in it has been despatched from Germany. Attached to the factory will be a workshop for repairs to military weapons, capable of dealing with 15,000 to 20,000 rifles per annum. The mechanics required for this work have, it is understood, been engaged in England; and the hydro-electric plant erected at a point 18 miles distant, on the river Akaki, for the purpose of supplying power to the cartridge and other factories in the capital, has likewise been obtained in England, from a Manchester firm.

LEAD FURNACE IN
ZEEHAN IS TESTED

(Special to the Monitor)
HOBART, Tas., Aus.—E. A. Weinberg, the consulting engineer to the Tasmanian Smelting Company, has recently visited Zeehan to inspect a new lead furnace which has been erected at the company's works. This furnace is the largest lead furnace in Australasia, and embodies several new features. It has been given a trial run with satisfactory results.

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VOTING EXPERIMENT
IS PUT IN IRISH BILL

(Special to the Monitor)
WESTMINSTER—After a temporary revival, brought about by Sir Edward Carson's recent amendment to exclude Ulster from the operation of the measure, interest in the debate on the report stage of the home rule bill sunk once more to the level, or even below it, of the committee stage.

Mr. Healy, in the course of the debate, drew attention to the deserted state of the House. He had just made a census, he said, with the result that he found that there were present 21 Liberals, 15 Tories and 17 Nationalists, a total of 53, which he declared just about represented the interest taken in the matter under discussion.

The particular matter before the House was the composition of the Irish Senate, and an amendment which had been proposed by Sir H. Currie, Unionist member for St. Albans, that the number of senators should be increased from 40 to 100. Sir H. Currie's amendment was that this would be an additional safeguard for the Unionist minority; but Mr. Birrell, for the government, opposed it vigorously. He doubted if it would be possible to get 100 men who would be suitable, to serve on the Senate.

Mr. Moore, Unionist member for North Armagh, interjected that if that were so it was simply because the Senate would be practically confined to Nationalists.

"Nonsense!" rapped out a member from the Nationalist benches below the gangway, whilst Mr. Birrell declared that it would probably be found that when the Senate were actually elected it would contain more Unionists than Nationalists.

Sir W. Anson, Unionist member for Oxford University, described the proposed Senate as "a small debating society," and said that it was impossible for the most warm-blooded person to feel any enthusiasm for it.

Tim Healy declared that any one who

became a candidate for the Irish Senate must be a lunatic, and T. P. O'Connor and W. Moore engaged in a simple altercation across the floor of the House. "We have known each other a long time," remarked Mr. Moore hotly, "and I do not think we have ever agreed on anything." And so the debate was carried on at very much the same level and on very much the same lines.

Sir H. Currie's amendment was lost; as was also that of Crayshaw Williams, who sought to make the Irish Senate a permanently nominated body instead of only for the first five years, as is proposed in the bill.

The next amendment, however, achieved a better fate. It was the proposal of Sir A. Mond, Liberal member for Swansea town, that in any constituency which returns three or more members, the elections should be held on the principle of proportional representation, and that each elector should have a transferable vote. The amendment would affect eight constituencies in different parts of the country, and would, it was contended, result in the minorities in these constituencies, whether Nationalist or Unionist, being certain of representation in the Irish Parliament.

John Redmond, while making it clear that he regarded the proposal in the light of an experiment, said that he felt justified in accepting it, if it brought into the Irish Parliament a fair representation of Irish Unionist opinion, which would join with the Nationalist in making for the good of their common country.

Mr. Asquith, on behalf of the government, also accepted the amendment, although he emphasized the fact that by doing so he did not necessarily endorse the principle of proportional representation. After official approval had been accorded the proposal from both the opposition and the Labor party it was finally carried by a majority of 230.

PUBLIC SERVICES
COMMISSION IN
INDIA IS AT WORK

(Special to the Monitor)
MADRAS, India—The royal commission on the public services in India has assembled in Madras under the chairmanship of Lord Islington, and after preliminary discussions and the settlement of the itinerary to be adopted, will proceed to the recording of evidence. On leaving Madras the commission will proceed to Bengal and Burma.

The questions upon which information and recommendations are desired are numerous and of wide scope and, judging by the declaration made by Suren-dranath Banerjee at the Indian national congress, Indians evidently expect that the labors of the commission will result in the wider employment of Indians in the government services.

RUSSIAN CHAPEL
RECALLS LEIPZIG

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN—The foundation stone of a Russian chapel which will be consecrated in October of next year, the date of the centenary of the battle of Leipzig, was laid recently. The representative of the Czar at the ceremony was the Russian minister of war, General Sukhomlinoff. The Saxon government was represented by the Saxon premier, Count Vitzthum von Eckstadt.

There were also present some members of the Russian committee superintending the work, a deputation of officers from a Cossack regiment, the Saxon minister of war and Vladimir Pokrowski, the sculptor of the memorial. Subsequently the Russian minister of war took the opportunity of making some happy allusions to the good relations which existed between Russia and Germany and to the latter country's interest in the Leipzig memorial.

KARACHI STEPS UP
TO FOURTH PLACE

(Special to the Monitor)
BOMBAY, India—From the Bombay census report, recently issued, it appears that Karachi has risen from the fifth to the fourth place among the cities of the Bombay presidency, the actual increase of population since 1901 being 30 per cent.

This enormous growth, so much greater than that of any other city in the province, is the result of the increasing trade coming to it by sea, and of its growing importance as the outlet for the harvests of Sind and the Punjab. The city boasts of 39 industrial enterprises, the two most important of which employ 550 and 312 hands respectively.

FREE CHURCHES TO MEET

(Special to the Monitor)
NEWCASTLE, England—At the congress of Free churches, which is to be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne in March, the subjects for consideration will be "Spiritual Power," "The Church and the Modern Mind" and "The Revival of Church Ideals." Most of the meetings will be held in the Hippodrome, which is capable of holding 3000 people.

NEW LIGHTING FOR LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—By next autumn centrally-hung lamps will have replaced the familiar standards in the main thoroughfares of the city of London. Eventually a total increase of 600,000 candlepower will be provided and an annual saving of nearly £7000.

THEATER APPLAUSE IS TOPIC

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Bernard Shaw's appeal for no applause during the course of the play has roused, as usual, some sympathy, and perhaps more adverse opinion. Charles Hawtrey and Graham Moffat think that applause should not be stifled when it comes spontaneously.

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THE HOME FORUM

Spring Gardens and Others

That there is a never-failing delight in watching the return of old flower friends, of seeing the same plants shaking out green leaves and opening their familiar beloved eyes year after year with unfailing constancy, was Lowell's idea, which is given expression again in the Craftsman. Lowell said that the two earthly things of which we never tire are the return of spring and certain utterances of the poets. The Craftsman says that flower visits are looked forward to and welcomed as one would welcome well-tried friends. March and April awaken the violets, trilliums, columbines. In May blooms the lily-of-the-valley, anemone, peony, phlox, iris, lilac. June causes the poppy to flame, roses to bloom, spirea, forget-me-not, campanula to flourish. In July we expect the yellow day lily, hollyhocks, starwort, harebell, evening primrose. In August we prepare for the delphinium, lavender, sunflowers. In September, eager asters arise and coventry bells and gentians. October finds hardy asters and chrysanthemums ready with gay colors. These plants and many other old friends and still other newer ones can be depended upon to renew their acquaintance with you year after year with almost no attention after they are once given a place in your garden. There are perennials for the shady side of the house, some for the sunny side, for moist ground and rock gardens. So in planting small gardens or small estates, shrubs and perennial flowers should be lavishly used.

Identifying Himself

A small boy walked into the county clerk's office at the court house. He gazed about him for a time and finally approached Deputy Henry Smiley. "Please, sir," the lad said timidly, "have you seen anything of a lady around here?" "Why, yes, sonny," answered Smiley, "I've seen several." "Well, have you seen any without a little boy?" the lad asked anxiously. "Yes," replied Smiley. "Well," said the little chap, as a relieved look crossed his face. "I'm the little boy. Where's the lady?"—Denver Times.

Water Sold by the Ton

Water is sold by the ton at Pernambuco, Brazil, says the Argonaut. It is piped from springs eight miles out from the city, and is furnished to ships at \$1 cents a ton within the harbor.

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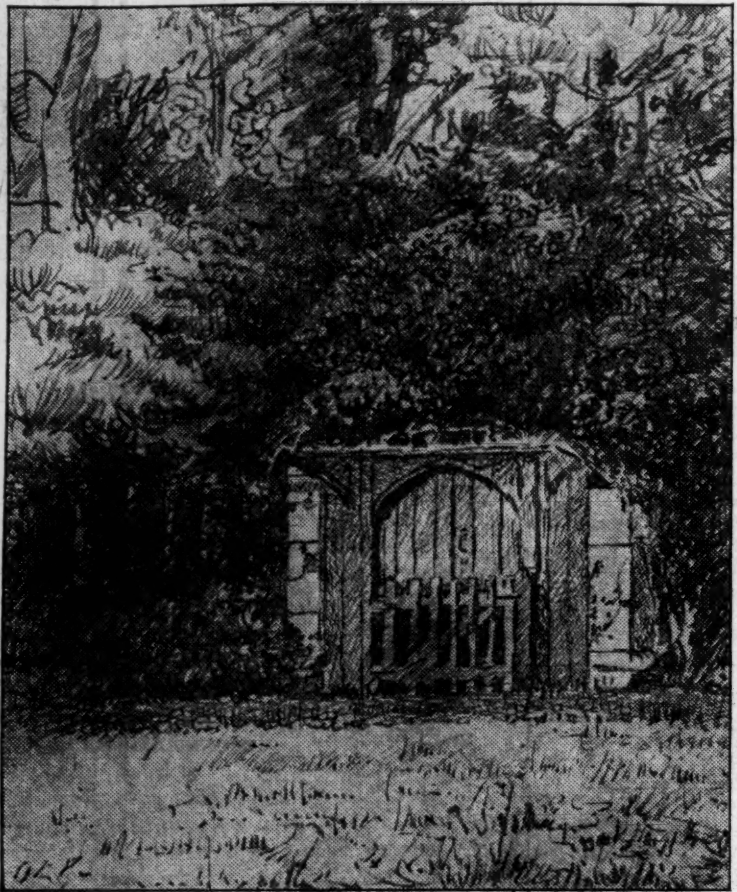
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SCENE OF "ENOCH ARDEN" TALE



(Drawn specially for the Monitor)
LORD TENNYSON'S SUMMERHOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT

A LOVELY place in a lovely island is Farringford, Isle of Wight, one of the country seats of Hallam, Lord Tennyson, son of the late poet laureate. A. Patchett Martin, author of "The Tennyson Memoir" (Vestis Literary Supplement), tells in the following words how the poet acquired this country home:

"On Nov. 13, 1853, the late poet laureate took the lease (with the option of purchase) of Farringford house, and became an 'Islander.' He goes on to say how, with the proceeds of his poem 'Maud,' Alfred, Lord Tennyson, purchased Farringford, where that poem was written.

A comfortable English country home, hid from the view of passers-by by the park and trees amid which it stands, Farringford house is situated in perhaps ideal surroundings, toward the western end of the Isle of Wight. It is in the parish of Freshwater, where shore and land, line and meadow, shady cove and grassy lawn combine in giving one the rare pleasure of enjoying at one and the same time the beauties of coast and countryside.

On the southern boundary of the Farringford garden, at the edge of a strip of wooded ground and within sight of the English channel waters of Freshwater bay, stands a little summerhouse where "in about a fortnight," as the memoir says, the poet composed his poem, "Enoch Arden." Though a Cornish port is said to have furnished descriptive data for Enoch Arden's native place, still to one well acquainted with the surrounding country amidst which this poem was written, there are to be found within its stanzas interesting indications of the possible influence of his environment on the poet's thought. "Chasm," "down," and "leafy lanes behind the down" closely describe Freshwater scenery, its bays and downs and green hedgerows. Still another point of similarity may be mentioned, and that a very close one. The poem tells of a "tavern which of old he (Enoch Arden) knew," kept by a "widow Miriam Lane"; for even to this day there stands, at the foot of the down near Freshwater parish, a "tavern" named "High Down Inn," which for years was kept by Mary Lane.

From Farringford house the summerhouse is reached by a grassy walk and lawn, and a path under shady trees. To the southward it faces a meadow called "Maiden's Croft," and away beyond the meadow rises the down (so beloved by the poet, who declared its air "worth sixpence a pint") a long high down which, springing from Freshwater bay on the east, reaches away to the western-

Pioneer Delights

It is said of Gen. Sam Houston, the only President that the republic of Texas ever had, that when he came to Washington as a senator from the new state, he lived at a hotel, but refused to use the conveniences of modern civilization provided him there. He had buffalo robes on the floor and slept on them in preference to the bed, for the hardy pioneer of the days of Union building had learned to enjoy the stern aspects of life in the wilds.

"So you have been to France again, Mrs. Comenp?" "Yes, seems like we can't keep away from dear Paris. Indeed, my daughter says we're regular Parasites."—Buffalo Commercial.

"Hope Thou in God"

HOPE thou in God," seems to me the key with which to unlock all mysteries, the light with which to drive away all shadows. . . . O this is God's world; all the needed reforms are God's reforms; all the necessary battles are God's battles. Patience then! "Hope thou in God."—Rev. George J. Perin.

Catering in Panama

The housekeeping done by the United States in Panama is an instructive subject for discussion on the part of those who think that the high cost of living is inevitable. There the American rations, at a cost of about 30 cents a meal, provide dinners of which the following is a sample mess: Soup, porterhouse steak an inch thick, vegetables, bread and fresh dairy butter, a good salad, and the proverbial American pie and ice cream. For a time the Italian and Spanish working people seemed discontented at the zone. At last Colonel Goethals asked a grandson of Garibaldi, who was among the army of workers, what the trouble was. The Italian advised that the Italians be given a mess separate from the Spaniards and be fed not with American food but with the food they were accustomed to at home. So Colonel Goethals sent to each country for the kind of eatables that the workmen were accustomed to and served them in home style. The result was satisfaction all around and more work accomplished on the line of the canal.

"A Mighty Poet"

A mighty poet whom this age shall choose
To be its spokesman to all coming times.
In the ripe full-blown season of his soul
He shall go forward. . . .
And grapple with the questions of all time.
And wring from them their meanings.
As the air
Doth sphere the world, so shall his heart
Of love—
Loving mankind, not peoples. As the lake
Reflects the flower, tree and rock and
bending heaven,
Shall he reflect our great humanity;
And as the young spring breathes with
living breath
Green leaves and sunny flowers, shall
he breathe life
Through every theme he touch, making
all beauty
And poetry forever like the stars.
—Alexander Smith.

Doing One's Best

It is often said of a person, "He is doing the best he can," when he is doing nothing of the kind, remarks the Youth's Companion. A man may be trying to tunnel a mountain with no tools but a pick; but he is not doing the best he can.

Cost of Living in Forty-Nine

Those who complain of the high cost of living may do well to ponder the story told by John Muir in the Atlantic of the exceeding cheapness of good things to eat in the wilderness of Wisconsin in 1849. Few people would exchange what both farm and city offer today in the way of comforts and happiness and means to broad development for the mere comfort of cheap and abundant foodstuffs. Mr. Muir's pages show the hardships endured by the builders of the state. He says, however, that eggs sold at 6 cents a dozen in trade, and 3-cent calico was exchanged at 25 cents a yard. Wheat brought 50 cents a bushel in trade. To get cash for it before the Portage railway was built it had to be hauled to Milwaukee, a hundred miles away. On the other hand, food was abundant—eggs, chickens, pigs, cattle, wheat, corn, potatoes, garden vegetables of the best, and wonderful melons, as luxuries. No other wild country in the writer's opinion extended a kinder welcome to poor immigrants. Arriving in the spring, a log house could be built, a few acres plowed, the virgin soil planted with corn, potatoes, and so forth, and enough raised to keep a family comfortably the very first year; and wild hay for cows and oxen grew in abundance on the numerous meadows.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Sweet Potato Day

We know of a great many different kinds of days that are interesting, such as Fourth of July and Thanksgiving day, and graduation day at school and Labor day, but in the South on some of the railroads they keep a new kind of day, called sweet potato day. On this day in all the dining cars people are served with sweet potatoes free. The cooks prepare them in all the different forms that are suited to this odd yellow vegetable. There are sweet potato pies and sweet potatoes glazes (cooked with sugar thick on them like candied fruits). Of course they are baked and boiled and roasted like white potatoes and made into soup, too. All this is done just to make all travelers realize how very good and how very useful the favorite vegetable of the southland is and perhaps to encourage the northern and western people to make even more use of them than they already do. In California raisin day is very much like this. Everybody eats a great many raisins on that day to let the many visitors to the state know how good California raisins are.

Hour Glass

Not long ago a tiny imitation of an hour glass shaped like an 8, with its flowing red sand, used to be found in many houses to time the boiling of an egg. But clocks have become so cheap that now even this last hint of the old hour glass which was so long of such excellent service, remains in very few houses save as a relic.

Picture Puzzle



What meant?
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Servia.

BUSINESS ATTITUDE IN HOUSEWORK

ONE of the interesting phenomena of society today is the number of women who 10 or 15 years ago employed household service who now do their own work, with an outside helper coming once or twice a week. Of course the greater conveniences for housework make this comparatively easy, but the high wages demanded by house helpers, the inefficient work and often insufficient work, cover the greater part of the reason for this change.

What girls most need is training to do housework efficiently. Few people employ a cook without making a liberal allowance for waste. If household workers expected to do their work promptly, steadily and efficiently as workers in other lines of endeavor do, household work would advance in honor, and people would be willing to pay the higher wages because they would be getting return for the investment. The chief advantage in household help is that the lady of the house may keep her time free for other things. She is never really relieved of care if she must always direct the details of the whole household, telling the maid the same things over a hundred times.

It is the experience of most people who know how domestic workers are treated in homes that they receive more personal consideration by far than employees in business establishments. The office boy or clerk does not expect to be the companion of his employers, and the girl behind the counter does not look for more than simple courtesy from the patrons of the shop. If a girl is giving her service inside the house, however, she often feels a vague resentment because she is not admitted to the intimacy of the family circle. She wants

a personal relation, not a business relation. There is no more reason why a household worker who respects herself in her work should come close to the home life of the family where she is living than why any boarder in a house should have the freedom of the house or the friendship of the landlady. Boarders as a rule prefer to keep to their own rooms. So if a worker in a home would consider herself as having no more to do with the family than the man who delivers ice and groceries has, if she could keep herself strictly to a business attitude toward them, much of the discontent

and envy which make household service a bondage would vanish. Then if she had the good fortune to find a friend in her employer, she would be so much better off and correspondingly grateful.

On the other hand, the lady of the house must give either the strict business justice as to hours and all other demands which an employer in a factory or shop gives, or she should so receive her home worker into the circle of friendly feeling as to make her feel herself really a part of the home, with a responsive interest and pleasure in all that goes on there.

WIDELY KNOWN FRATERNITY MEN

MOST people who have had a college education think that a great deal too much is claimed both for and against it. So the men who have belonged to Greek letter societies seem to be on the whole the most temperate in the present discussions of that subject. The outside world may be censorious, the boys inside may be up in arms in defense, but the men who once had a place in these colleges of youthfulness give them a more placid survey. It is after all not the letter—Greek or otherwise—but the animus that counts. Many famous men were fraternity men; many who have made no mark were also. Emerson thought that the chief advantage of a college education was to show how little there is in it, and perhaps this is a chief advantage in many a human experience.

It is pertinent to record not only that at least seven of the Presidents of the United States have been fraternity men, including President Taft, who is a Psi U, but that President-elect Wilson, opposed to the fraternity idea as he is said to be, is a Phi Kappa Psi. Among the Alpha Delta Phi men, the Alpha Deltas, as they are popularly known, are Theodore Roosevelt, Charles W. Eliot, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Joseph H. Choate, Chauncey M. Depew, Andrew D. White and Franklin MacVeagh are Psi Upsilon men. Besides Woodrow Wilson—Thomas W. Wilson, as he was called for his second degree, taken at University of Virginia, after Princeton—we find among the Phi Kappa Psi men Joseph B. Foraker and Gov. Herbert S. Hadley. Robert E. Peary is a Delta Kappa Epsilon man and so was Whitelaw Reid. President Hadley of Yale, and Theodore Roosevelt

are too. John Jacob Astor and Pierpont Morgan are both names found on the roll of Delta Phi, with Charles Scribner and John and Joseph Harper and Ulysses S. Grant III. Champ Clark is a Delta Tau Delta man, and Justice Charles E. Hughes a Delta Upsilon, with David Starr Jordan, Frank Hitchcock, Colonel Goethals and William T. Jerome. Judge Frank Hiscock of New York and Hoke Smith of Georgia are Kappa Alpha men. Secretaries Knox and Dickinson are Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Andrew D. White and Elihu Root are among the Sigma Phi men.

Paying for the Programs

Ever ready to tilt with human idiosyncrasy, serious or frivolous, "Life" is out now with the query why the New York papers are not airing the dislike of the theater-going public for the new fashion of charging for the printed programs. Theater patrons have long borne in silence the annoyance of the pages and pages of advertising which they are forced to handle in order to be informed as to necessary points in the play which they have paid a good price to see. It now appears that they have to pay for the programs, too. Why not require the diner at table to pay for the menu—perhaps this will come next—or the shopper to buy at each counter a list of the things from which he is to select his purchase? But there is a way out in the present instance. Never go on a first night, and next day clip the cast out from the criticism of the play in your newspaper, paste it on a card, tuck it into your glove, and there you are!

ACTIVITY OF GOOD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THAT "it is error even to murmur or to be angry over sin," the world is told by Mrs. Eddy in the Christian Science text-book, Science and Health (p. 369). This statement may come as a surprise to many who have thought that expressions of horror at wrong-doing, and of condemnation of the wrong-doer were to be considered as marks of virtue. The activity of good, and there is no other real activity, includes no harsh thoughts or words against men or conditions. God is good, hence good is above annoyance from any human sense of evil.

To dwell on evil needlessly, whether in thought or speech, is to become to some degree a sharer in it. To condemn one who does wrong is a mark of self-righteousness and unkindness. Was it not only for cases of wilful perversity, when men tried to hide themselves under the

cloak of religion that Jesus spoke words of condemnation? Every one who had made some effort toward reform received encouragement and forgiveness.

To let evil in any shape into one's consciousness disturbs one's trust in the all-power of good, therefore it is not only necessary for oneself to be free from all thoughts about injustice, greed, dishonesty, and the like, but these shadows in the world about us should not cause resentment or discouragement. Whatever contradicts the nature of God and man as perfect Father and perfect child is not true and should meet with a prompt denial from every faithful witness to the truth.

A helpful illustration of the impersonal nature of evil was once given. A speaker said that if one saw that a snake had fastened itself to a man's hand he would not say, "I do not like that man because there is a snake clinging to his hand." No! he would hasten to help the man get rid of the reptile. So we should not say, "I do not like that person because he has a bad temper"—or because he is conceited, or whatever form of error it may be that tries to cling to him. One should see that the ill-temper or conceit is no more a part of the man than the snake was, and be just as eager to help him to get rid of it.

Many people wish earnestly for a loving, happy disposition, but seem so in bondage to wrong habits of thought that they despair of changing. But there need be no discouragement. The earnest desire for good is the first step toward its attainment, and a sincere prayer for guidance will show one how to begin to work out his salvation. One must first learn that love grows by serving; that happiness is found in the activity of good. Too long has evil been regarded as the more active factor in human experience, while goodness has been thought of as a passive state, the mere absence, perhaps, of certain evils. But good is in its very nature active, while evil is powerless to act without support from human belief. Jesus pointed this out. Even the Sabbath day was not a day for idleness, but one on which it was lawful to do good.

Wholesome bodily and mental activity helps to protect men from wrong-thinking and wrong-doing. It is natural for man to be active for he reflects the activity of the divine Mind, God. Pro-

gress indicates activity, and progress, Mrs. Eddy tells us, "is the law of God" (Science and Health, p. 233). Now if one is disobedient to any law of God he is likely to bring upon himself suffering of some kind, either physical or mental, by the separation of himself (in belief) from God's protection. Therefore to be well and contented one must be obedient to the law of progress. By progress the Discoverer of Christian Science means, as her writings show, not merely outward success, but inward mental and spiritual growth. With this growth in understanding outward things which hamper one's activity and disturb one's harmony disappear.

This thought that growth is dependent on activity should not be misinterpreted to mean that one should spend his days in a mad rush toward some material goal. Nervous, fretful haste is a very different thing from the tranquil pursuit of wisdom and understanding. The former is a weary race around an endless circle, the latter a steady march upward in a straight line.

One may be very far down in the valley when he first hears the call to better things, but patient obedience to the voice of God, the doing of one's best at the work at hand even if it seem trivial and disagreeable, will open the way to higher service. One may feel that he is fitted for a better work than that which he is doing, he may feel the injustice of social and economic conditions, but if he entertains hatred and discontent he stands in the way of his own release. When he does the task at hand with a joyous and grateful heart the way opens to better things: When with a clear vision of the rightful heritage of God's children, namely, love, happiness and comfort, he patiently takes the necessary steps upward, and finds greater and greater freedom from false and erroneous conditions. If one is continuously grateful for the privilege of working, of serving God and man, there will be no sense of labored effort, there will be no thought of overwork or of ill effects from work.

Evil is rendered powerless, not by worrying about it, not by fearing it, not by condemning it, but by that happy and grateful activity in right-doing which frees one from error's seeming despotism and brings nearer the time when man shall fully realize his rightful dominion over all the earth.

God the Giver

GOD is continually giving. He will not withhold from you and me. I hold my little cup. He fills it full. If yours is greater, rejoice in that and bring it faithfully to the same urn. He who fills the violet with beauty and the sun with light will not fail to inspire you and me. Were your little cup to become as large as the Pacific sea, He still would fill it.—Theodore Parker.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, January 24, 1913

Character of the American Navy

RECENT ill-advised aspersions upon the character of the American navy have served the good purpose of bringing out some facts that may well be generally known. It is not true, as asserted, that the United States navy is recruited at haphazard or from the alien population. What is true is that of 73,364 applicants for enlistment last year only 17,743 were admitted to the service. The percentage of acceptances in recent years has ranged between 18 and 24. As to the general allegation that the United States goes outside of its own people in recruiting for the navy, the truth is that for the last year the requirement that naval recruits shall be United States citizens has been rigidly enforced. A more important and striking refutation of the charge that the United States navy is largely composed of aliens is to be found in the fact 98.25 per cent of the total force, as shown by the report of the last fiscal year, are United States citizens, while 90.20 per cent of the enlisted men are native-born Americans. This is a remarkable showing for a comparatively young country.

The present percentage of aliens in the United States navy seems certain to be greatly diminished or to disappear in the near future. It is due now principally to reenlistment. Morals count for a great deal in the recruiting office. The standard at present is high, and it is not lowered to meet seeming exigencies. There is really no lack of good material from which to make selections. No nation has gone farther than the United States in the line of combining education with the naval service. That it is attractive to the men themselves is proved by the fact that in the last fiscal year 54 per cent of those entitled to reenlist did so.

Since it seems to be necessary that a navy shall be maintained, it is gratifying to know that the character of that navy is such as to stand close inspection. A few men of unstable ways on shore leave may so conduct themselves as to leave a very erroneous impression of the entire force. The great majority of the United States sailors are young men of good habits, and it is becoming more and more essential to their continuance in the service and to their advancement that their habits shall be good.

Passing Upon the Wilson Policy

IT MUST seem to those who, while looking earnestly and confidently toward reform of the American corporation system, are at the same time desirous that such changes as are necessary and urgent shall not come as a shock to business, but rather, with discretion, deliberation and good order, that the opponents of regulatory and restrictive legislation are disposed to make too much of Governor Wilson's move against the trusts in New Jersey. It is admitted that in inspiring or approving the measures now before the Legislature of that state, the Governor is simply carrying out the views he has been expressing at intervals during the last two years, and more especially during the last six months. Therefore, his course should occasion no surprise save among those unwilling to take him at his word. It is also admitted by those who differ from him widely that in the preparation of these measures he has had excellent legal counsel. Therefore, at the very worst it is only reasonable for his opponents to assume that enactment of his bills will not imperil legitimate business. Moreover, it is admitted on all sides that the effect of the enactment of the proposed laws, and their later enforcement, can for the present be only conjectured. They have not been discussed or debated. They are not as yet fully understood in the quarter from which issues the severest criticism.

All the circumstances considered, we think there is neither excuse nor justification for alarmist predictions. When all is said, only the best should be expected of the new executive; he would not be where he is today if he were not deemed trustworthy by the people, and it is not well at this stage to question the popular judgment. Much better will it be to have confidence in the man who has been chosen for the post of highest responsibility in the nation, and better still will it be to have confidence in the nation itself. Little, we believe, can go wrong with it if the people are determined that everything shall go right, and shall strive in this direction.

Growth of Motor-Truck Output

THIS is commercial vehicle week in the New York automobile show, and that fact makes opportune a few reflections on the subject of motor trucks. It is generally known, of course, that in the early years of the automobile, public expectation with regard to the application of steam, electricity and gasoline to the ordinary commercial vehicle ran far ahead of actual accomplishment. So great was the demand for the pleasure car that but little attention was given to truck construction. All the pleasure cars that could be turned out were readily sold; moreover, among those using horse-drawn vehicles there was not nearly so great a desire for a change as the public imagined. Many improvements and economies were required before concerns would consent to a complete transformation of their hauling, delivery or general trucking equipment. It was no small matter to sell horses, to dispose of wagons, to make operators out of drivers, and to refit barns. It all began very gradually and progressed very slowly, and five or six years ago the appearance of a motor truck on the streets of a city was rather occasional than usual. But, once started, the force of example proved too much for even the most conservative, and firms and corporations that had frequently declared their intention of sticking to horses soon had their automobile orders in and were impatiently awaiting the arrival of the machines.

How the industry has grown is indicated clearly by figures covering the recent and immediately prospective output of the factories. In 1911 the number of commercial motor vehicles of all classes manufactured did not exceed 10,000. One authority gave the following figures: Gasoline trucks 8500, electric trucks 853. Including miscellaneous construction and fire department vehicles the number might have approximated the figure given. In 1912 the total number of gasoline trucks put upon the market was 24,701. No

dependable figures covering the electric machine output for last year are as yet available, but it is reasonable to assume that the total number of commercial vehicles produced in the twelve months was about four times greater than in 1911. From data furnished by manufacturers it appears that the total output of gasoline trucks this year will be about 90,000; trucks with other engines will bring the output well beyond the 100,000 mark.

Now that a demand has been established, this production is small compared with the possibilities of the market. The number of pleasure automobiles in use in 1911 was estimated at 677,000. If the same ratio of production were maintained in 1912, the number in use that year must have reached very close to the million mark; there is hardly a question that it will pass this figure during the present year. So far, there is but one commercial truck to every ten pleasure cars in use. There are people who believe that the time is coming when good roads will multiply the demand for the motor truck, and it is at least among the reasonable possibilities that the present numerical relation between the commercial vehicle and the pleasure car will be reversed.

WITH all of its great public edifices and all of its legislative, administrative, judicial, commission and committee chambers, the capital of the United States does not include a single hall comparable in size with those that may be found in scores of other American cities. It has really no accommodations for great indoor gatherings—no place under roof, for example, in which the ceremonies attending the inauguration of a President might be witnessed by a great concourse of people. It should have such a place; this is now generally conceded. As the years roll on, Washington is becoming more and more a center for important gatherings of all kinds, national and international. It may never become the favorite political convention city of the country, for the reason that national political conventions are held at a time of year when Washington is not at its best, but its attractions during three seasons of the year are many and admitted, and they should induce large gatherings of a general character.

It is not fitting that the national capital should be without a great auditorium, and the Democratic party could hardly more gracefully signalize its return to power than by raising a monumental structure in Washington, at the government's expense, which should be dedicated in perpetuity to the American people and to free speech. Rather an immense Faneuil hall than a forum or a pantheon or a colosseum is wanted. It should be a hall in which people from all parts of the country might gather upon occasion to discuss the state of the nation, or to hear those best qualified by talent and experience to voice the popular sentiment.

The uses to which a great auditorium of this character might be put could be better determined after it was erected than before. The fact is that such a gathering place could have been put to very good use many times in the last fifty years. Its utility is now becoming more apparent than ever and the favorable comment of the press of all sections indicates that it is regarded generally as a long-felt want. As it should be erected with patriotic and democratic intent, so it should be a structure designed to express the best that is to be found in distinctively American architecture.

Governors in Railroad Conference

ANNOUNCEMENT that a body of men will assemble and discuss the New England railroad situation arouses relatively little interest in these days. Of discussions there seem to have been enough. The fact that the men are Governors of the New England states does not appear to make a substantial difference. Governors have met and talked ere now and the railroad situation is not discovered to have changed in consequence. It is a period of talk, of a splendid variety of opinions, of searching inquiry, without conclusions. But we shall not despair. The Governors are practical men, they have the widest opportunity to be informed and the greatest freedom of action. Perhaps the trouble with Governors, to be frank with their excellencies, is that they are politicians—else, as things go, they would not be Governors. And the railroad situation has been too much in politics. It has offered the richest topic for the political declaimer and the man with a wish for office. Governors, with the rest, have been prone to listen attentively for the voice of the people and have seemed at times to play the railroad question for political effect. They may find it somewhat difficult, because not the vogue, to treat it as an uncontroversial opportunity.

If now the chief executives are as keenly alive to the views of their people as they are rated, we think they will discover in the common thought an ardent desire for peace. That does not mean neglect. It does mean that the personal controversy between officials of the state and those of the railroads has become wearisome. The public may not care deeply whether Governor Foss and Mr. Mellen, for example, are friendly or not. A distinct and somewhat difficult question of the attitude of the state toward the railroads and of the railroad officials toward the state is to be dealt with, and solution is not to be expected in terms of endearment or of hate. The Governors will probably contribute toward a better state of relations if they will call into their counsel the high railroad officials and some of the conspicuous battlers for the people's rights and encourage the effort to put every railroad problem to a purely business test.

There is reason to believe that the people are not seriously concerned as to who owns the railroads. The holding company device, which Governor Foss condemns, is in disrepute, it would seem, not so much because it was a practical merger as because it sought to bring a merger about under cover and by indirection. Let who will own the railroad properties, is the way we hear the people say it; what is wanted is good service and thorough state supervision. A Governor may gratify his fondness for political dispute by battle with the Legislature, and gather capital for his campaigns. He will do himself and the people a better service if he will bring about a real counseling together of the men representing all the interests, personal, business, corporate and legislative.

New England has men of marked characteristics in her Governors just now. She ought to profit by their combined effort to change her railroad confusion to order.

IT MUST be remembered, however, that the price of potatoes has gone up in other winters when there have been no labor difficulties on the Bangor & Aroostook railroad.

For a National Auditorium

Next, a Parcel Post for Canada

UP TO THE beginning of this year, the United States, the Dominion of Canada and the kingdom of Spain were the only countries of particular note in the northern hemisphere denied the privilege of the parcel post system. Mexico and some of the South American republics were in advance of the three countries named in this particular. Now that the system has been inaugurated in the United States, and under such favorable circumstances, Canada is disposed to hasten action along the same line. It is quite probable that the Parliament at Ottawa, on the initiative of the government, will enact a parcel post law during the present session.

Canadian public sentiment has long been favorable to the adoption of this great convenience, and in this connection it is interesting to read in the Vancouver Sun of recent date that "the opposition to it has been offered chiefly from the railway and express companies whose monopoly as carrying companies is threatened," interesting, because here is again illustrated how closely parallel are conditions of an economic character in the two countries. Equally familiar is the news from Canada to the effect that efforts are being put forth from interested quarters "to persuade the country merchant that his business would be jeopardized by the establishment of a parcel post." Canadian students of the situation, however, are convinced that the practical operation of the system would soon remove all apprehension on this score. It is as well, nevertheless, to take note of a statement made by Howard Florence in the current number of the American Review of Reviews, holding that the parcel post par excellence is found in countries that control their railways either wholly or in part. It is shown by him, for instance, that in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia and Colombia, the postoffice will carry packages weighing 100 pounds or more.

The opposition to the parcel post in Canada is merely symptomatic of the fact that a serious campaign for its introduction has begun. It will no doubt take on every phase it assumed in the United States before popular opinion impelled Congress to favorable action, but it will probably be more successful there than here, for the parcel post is a step in progress.

A Real State University

ONE of the first causes to be taken up by the new owners of the Philadelphia Ledger is conversion of the local university into what its name implies, namely the University of Pennsylvania. The Wisconsin University handbook, recently issued, has fallen into the hands of the Ledger and has bred discontent with educational conditions in the Keystone state. The steadily and automatically mounting income of the mid-western university model, derived from taxation, and its far-reaching influence upon all phases of state and community life, make a combination that is more attractive than are the present dependence of the Philadelphia institution upon private donors and upon legislative grants and the passive policy of the school.

The Ledger outlines an interesting scheme of federation of the many state-supported and privately-endowed minor colleges and technical schools of the state with the university, should it really become the crown of the state's educational system and derive most of its income from public funds. To compass such an alliance would require a diplomatic tact and persuasive wisdom not often found in any leader. Local and other loyalties are especially strong in Pennsylvania. Moreover, the geographical position of the Philadelphia university is not such as to make for ready acceptance of it as a state educational center.

Nevertheless, the fact that the Ledger is urging the matter on citizens of the state and that it is pressing the need of a more aggressive policy and a more closely coordinated system of administration in the college and university field is a sign of the times. The influence of Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and Illinois, through their consistently democratic systems of education from primary school to university, seems bound to affect eastern commonwealths in very tangible ways within a comparatively short time. The long-established, richly endowed and privately controlled colleges and universities of the older states must open their doors wider, must go out into the highways and byways to a greater extent, and must lessen the cost of education to applicants, or they will find a rising demand for institutions that are state-controlled and state-supported.

National Pageantry Conference

PAGEANTRY is to be discussed at a national conference to be held in Boston the last of next week. A wide area of territory is to be represented by delegates, some of whom are educators with testimony to give as to schools and the pageant, others of whom are artists and musicians. All are impressed with the need of organization and federation of the many forces, personal and institutional, now enlisted in the enterprise. Boston lacks credit for some of the practical achievements in this new art such as can be boasted by younger and smaller communities. That is, the city, as such, never has summoned its people to create and to carry out a method of teaching local history that is unsurpassed because of its appeal to adults and youth alike and in a way to be understood of all. This omission is the more surprising in view of the wealth of material the city has awaiting such use for civic ends. However, for some years, certain Bostonians have been busy in experimentation with pageantry on a small scale, and the topic is one upon which an ever-increasing circle of the best clubs seek enlightenment. So that it is quite proper that Boston should be host on this occasion, and learn from her guests.

We recently called attention to the budding plans of Denver for a spectacle that will recall incidents in the swift growth of that community. In this as in other cases of the kind, there is need not only of a good intention but also of wise and satisfying execution. Expert advice is much needed, and men and women at all proficient in the art of devising and managing pageants who bring to the task refined standards and appreciation of the contributions to be made by musicians, dancers, players, costumers and historians, from this time on seem likely to have expanding and profitable careers. Such a conference as the one soon to be held no doubt will face the problem of training native leaders. For the larger events, experts still have to be imported from England, where the art has flourished well of late years.